PRICES GOING UP.
Owing to the present Exchange of £ which is now pre-war level, and the prices in England still being high, our new stock will have to be offered at higher prices in future. Old prices still in force till the present stock lasts.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

EDITED BY
B. G. HORNIMAN, 1913—19.

The Bombay Chronicle

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE
To purchase High Grade Quality Cycles & Motor Cycles at previous prices. Cycles from Rs. 135 to Rs. 285. Motor Cycles from Rs. 1150 to Rs. 1750. Quotations on request.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY.
East Street, POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

CONDUCTED BY
MARMADUKE PICKTHALL & SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

VOL. IX NO. 29 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1921. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Sailing to Plymouth and London, Callin at Marseilles.

Date	Steamers.	Tons
2nd "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,480
30th "	MANTUA (a)	10,902
7th May	SOMALI	6,704
14th "	DILLIA	6,703
21st "	VALDEBA	158,45
28th "	MOREA (a)	10,890
	CALEDONIA	7,572

(a) "Mantua", "Morea"—Through steamers from Australia. Only have limited accommodation available for passengers from Bombay.

P. & O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN—The running of this train via Boulogne will be resumed commencing with the "Kaisar-i Hind" leaving Bombay on the 10th April The train is composed of Sleeping, Baggage and Restaurant Cars and accommodation limited to 96 passengers. Fare £12/10/ inclusive Sleeper.

DOGS.—Under no circumstances can Dogs be conveyed by the Company's passenger carrying steamers.

British India Company's Sailing to Port Said and Plymouth only.

Date	Steamer	Tons
30th April	MAPHOBRA	8,288
4th May	MANDALLA	8,246

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Dep
Tsingtao Maru	A. Kusakari	7,148	18th Mar	5th Apl.
Yoshida Maru	J. Satow	3303	5th Apl.	10th "
Bombay Maru	S. IRIE	4,362	10th Apr	22nd Apl
Calcutta Maru	G Matsushita	5389	21st Apl.	2ndMay

This steamer has no passenger accomodation

For Freight and passages apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
Siam Maru	S. Kondo	7th Apl.	20th April
Malay Maru	T. Shimasaki	12th April.	22nd Ap.
Kondo Maru	W. Miura	28thApril	10th May
Indus Maru	R. Yano	3rd April.	24th May

For Freight and passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA.
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK LTD.
(Incorporated in England).
HEAD OFFICE:—4, Crosby Square, London, E. C. 3.
BRANCHES.

Amara,	Bombay,
Baghdad,	Calcutta,
Bahrein,	Colombo,
Basrah,	Hillah,
Basrah City	Mosul.

Authorised Capital .....£2,000,000.
Paid up Capital .....£ 995,000
Reserve Fund .....£ 266,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders..£1,005,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt., Chairman.
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Sir J. Leigh-Wood, K.B.E.
J. H. Batty, Esqr.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esqr.
Meyer Sassoon, Esqr.
BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esqr.,
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esqr.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.
INTEREST allowed on deposits fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, Loans and Credit granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III. of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mchsana, Dabhoi Surat, Petlad, Patan, Amreli and Bombay.

	Rs.
Capital Subscribed	60,00,000
Capital Paid-up	23,86,280
Reserve Fund	16,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,
INTEREST allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVING BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposite received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	47,28,900	0	0
Capital Paid-up	18,33,254	15	2
Reserve Funds	15,70,284	2	0

Dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum has been declared by the Bank on paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Bombay	Jullundur	Montgomery
Cawnpore	Jammu	Peshawar City
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Patiala
Delhi	Karachi	Quetta
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Gojra	Ludhiana	Srinagar
Hapur		Umballa City
Hoshiarpur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has
For other particulars apply to,—

BANKING.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	3,97,61,500
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ON 18-8-20	59,76,150

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
Share Bazar, Rogay Building, Apollo Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAILY BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1st January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent. per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below that figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS. Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased and sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT,
Ag. Manager.

THE BANK OF MORVI LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.)
HEAD OFFICE:—Fort Bombay.
BRANCHES:—Shroff Bazar (Bombay) and Surat.
LONDON AGENTS:—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .....Rs.	1,00,00,000
Paid-up Capital .....Rs.	40,00,000
Reserve Liability for Calls ...Rs.	80,00,000
Reserve and Contingency Funds .....Rs.	2,63,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent. all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS and SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	70,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK Accounts opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
H. A. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£ 2,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$21,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.
LONDON OFFICE: 9, Gracechurch Street, E. C.
BOMBAY OFFICE: 49, Churchgate Street.
OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Jchore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Tientsin
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Hankow	New York	Vladivostock
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkow	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.
GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
CONSTITUTED under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, for the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras and the Bank of Bombay.
In accordance with the terms and conditions of the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920, the undertakings and business of the
Bank of Bengal,
Bank of Madras,
Bank of Bombay,
were transferred to and taken over by the Imperial Bank of India on the 27th of January, 1921, and all communications which otherwise would have been addressed to any of the above Banks should now be addressed to the Imperial Bank of India.
Sir N. H. Y. WARREN,
Sir ROBERT AITKEN,
Managing Governors.
S. A. H. SITWELL,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bengal.
N. M. MURRAY,
Secretary and Treasurer, Madras.
A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.
7234

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£ 750,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

HEAD OFFICE.
14, Gracechurch Street, London, N. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England,
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd,
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.
Head Office—APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Branch:—MUMBADEVI (in the City).
AUTHORIZED & ISSUED CAPI.

	Rs.
TAL	10,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	10,00,000
RESERVE FUND	97,407
CONTINGENCY FUND ...	1,15,700

DIRECTORS.
Sir Goculdas Kahandas Parekh, Kt., Chairman.
The Hon. Mr. Mahomed Hajeebhoy, (Messrs Hajeebhoy Lalji & Co.)
B. K. Ghose, Esq.
Lalji Govindji, Esq., (Messrs. Bhucandas Govandji & Co.).
Naranji Dayal, Esq. (Messrs. Premchand Chhaganlal & Co.).
Krishnadas Goverdhandas Mandiwala, (Messrs. Sakharam Mancharam).
Gopaldas Tricumji Jivandas, Esq. (Messrs. Tricumji Jivandas), Managing Director.
CURRENT DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum on Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 5 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum on Rs. 500 and upwards for twelve months. Rates for short term deposit may be assertained from the Bank.
LOANS, CASH CREDITS AND OVER DRAFTS given on approved securities.
LOCAL DEMANDS BILLS collected free of charge.
Copies of rules may be obtained from the Bank on application.
GOPALDAS TRICAMJI.
Managing Director.

HEAD OFFICE
6/7, Clive St., Calcutta.
NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO LTD
MARTIN & Co
Managing Agents
Incorporated in India 1907.
INSURE UNDER AN ENDOWMENT POLICY.
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—
The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to
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M. S. HOOSAIN, Chief Agent,
Residency Main Road, Hyderabad (Deccan)
G. N. B VAZ,
Branch Secretary,
LIPTON'S BUILDINGS,
33 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH,
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FIRST CLASS INDIAN MANUFACTURING & SELLING HOUSE
THE BOMBAY LEATHER GOODS DEPOT.
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We Manufacture first Class BOOTS, SHOES, SUIT CASES, ATTACHE CASES DESPATCH BOXES, TRUNKS, HOLDALLS SOILED LINEN BAGS and fancy Leather GOODS of every discription. Guaranteed first class Finish and Workmanship.
Proprietors:—Tajuddin Goolam Hoosein & Co.
Managing Proprietor:—Tajuddin Ebrahim Chowgale, Late Manager of Patel BOMBAY

THE INDUSTRIAL & EXCHANGE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED 7A, FORT STREET BOMBAY.
BRANCH-KARACHI, Agencies in all parts of India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 5 per cent.
FIXED DEPOSITS for short period, one year and more accepted, interest allowed for 12 months at 6 per cent. for 5000 and under and at 6 t per cent. on sums above 5000, special rates for large deposits Cheques or Receipts of any part of India accepted at par in long term deposits
ADVANCES MADE, OVERDRAFTS ALLOWED, CASH CREDITS OPENED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
Bills for Collection accepted. Every description of Banking business undertaken.
SHARES AVAILABLE AT PAR.
G. P. Notes, Shares, Stocks bought and sold Free of Charge for Customers.
Short terms deposits invited on favourable terms.
Further particulars from:—
Post Box 22. 'Phone 5305.
KHOSLA & CO.,
Manager
INDIAN CAPITAL. INDIAN MANAGEMENT.

INSURANCE.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.).
Motilal C. Setalvad, Esq., Advocate.
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-Officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies—a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.

According to the Gov. of India Insurance Blue Book.
The oldest Life Office of Bengal.
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED.
Established 1891.
Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.
Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee) is the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy holders office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign office before assuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
The Secretary or The Chief Agents.
809, Bow Bazar. D. SEN & Co.
Street Calcutta. 1 Chowringhee
Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:
7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
P. BANERJEA,
Secretary.
RAE & CO.,
Managing Agents,
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL.
at which to put up is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
Dinner Table a Speciality,
Competent Chofs, High Class Cuisny and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay,
Telephone No. 111.

EASTERN HOTEL AND RESTAURANT.
131, MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
Under European Management. Board and Lodging Rs. 5 and upwards per day. Home comforts and excellent cuisine. Large and Airy rooms. Hot meals can be supplied at any time between 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m. Outside meals supplied. Special rates for monthly residents. Office and business people are invited to take advantage your prompt service at table.
Catering a speciality.

Every Satisfaction
Cooking guaranteed
Booklet free on request
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
Near Cinema
GIRGAUM

KATOL

STICKS

Destroys Mosquitos Rs. 1-4 per box
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess St., BOMBAY.

COLLARS:—
Glazed, ironed turned by Mashinery with tip top finish at one anna each (not less than 3).

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co
Hamam Street, Fort,
BOMBAY. 1

Hydrometer

Of all kinds, for heavy and light liquids. English, German or American make. Order at once to avoid disappointment.

DR. I. P. ENAD
MANILAL MANSION,
Ramington Road, Bombay, No. 1.

SEASON GOODS
Just Unpacked
LARGE CONSIGNMENT
of
REFLEX CAMERAS
of
VARIOUS MAKES
1/4 to 1/2 SIZES VARIETY
of
HAND AND STAND CAMERS
and
EVERY OTHER THING PHOTOGRAPHIC
S. MAHADEO & SON,
295-299 Bora Bazar Street, Fort, BOMBAY

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.
THE
Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country; but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills. Rupees ten only. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT—(Kathiawar). India.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)

Annual Fire Income Exceeds.	£10,00,000
Total Assets.	£23,00,000

We have been appointed Agents for the above Society for Fire Insurance business and are prepared to accept Risks at Tariff Rates.

KILACHAND TEVCHAND & CO.,
63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tele. Address: "SEEDS".
Tel. No. 1885.

A BOON TO THE MOTOR OWNERS.

THE VACUUMETER

Consist primarily of a diaphragm which is moved by the suction of the vacuum system. The movement of this diaphragm cause the sutter to change from red to white, showing the vacuum system is filling and checking against leaks. The same movement moves the three readings showing season total, trip and gallons left in the tank, adding to the first two and substracting from the tank reading, showing that there is less gasoline in the tank before. There is an adjustment provided to the vacuumeter can be easily celebrated to the particular vacuum system on your car.
The moving parts are substantially made from best materials and should easily outlast the car.
Apply to:—
BRITISH AUTOMOBILE CO.,
HUGHES ROAD, BOMBAY.

PETROL

"Barnet Glass," Motor Tyres and Tubes, Lamps, Horns, Chamois Leather, Hood Cloth, etc. etc.
Can be had from **H. A. KADIR & Co.** Kapol Nivas, Sandhurst Road,
Tele. "Motorstore." BOMBAY 4.

A wonderful body builder for children
ESCA SYRUP

IS THE BEST MEDICINE YOY CAN BUY FOR

Weak Chests	Bronchitis
Coughs	Consumption
Colds	Spitting of Blood.

If you have had influenza, Fever of Malaria, it will prevent all the bad after effects and make you a stronger man than before. Try one bottle and you will be surprised at its wonderful efficacy. You cannot by anything half as good anywhere. Rs. 2-8 per bottle of 4 oz. Dose one teaspoonful.
Sold by all Chemists everywhere
Wholesale:—
MARTIN & HARRIS,
Victoria Buildings, 119, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Hind Tank Mfg. Company

Manufacturer of Tanks, Chimneys Boilers etc.
We are the best manufacturer of

Storage Water Tanks (square or round), Chimneys, Trusses, Water Sprinkling and Night Soil Carts Dustbins, Ornamental and Colapsible Gates, Cast Iron and Wrought Iron Railings and Gates. Oil Tanks a speciality.

Our work will give entire satisfaction to our clients.
We invite Government Railways Municipalities and others for a trial order.

Folkland Road, 2nd Cross Lane Bombay
GANGADAS DAVABHAI PLUMBER.
SOLE AGENT

PARIPAN

NACOUER ENAMEL

THE MORE YOU WASH IT THE BETTER IT BECOMES

The Paripan Process of Painting has been used througout India both for Inside and Outside work for some years past. Its chief characteristics are **Durability, Beauty of Finish and Resistance to the trying Climatic Conditions.**
The modern house is not complete in its furnishing and appointments if Paripan is absent. No Landlord or Tenant realizes how easily and cheaply property is maintained in a new and spotless condition unless he has experience of Paripan.
House cleaning and the removal of grease, finger marks and dirt from the paint work and doors are processes never keenly songht after. Paripan reduces their unpleasantness to vanishing point.

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The Sole Agents in WESTERN INDIA:
SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS.
20, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Fielding and Platt, Ltd.

Semi-Diesel
Crude Oil Engines
AND
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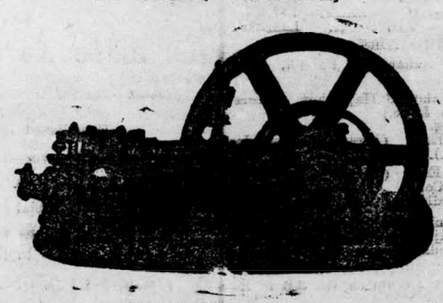

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ENGINES

40 Years' Experience British throughout. Thousands working

STOCKS HELD BY **Moolji Haridas & Co.**
Post Box No 135, Carnac Bunder. BOMBAY
Agents for the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, Sind Baluchistan Punjab, Central and United Provinces.

ZANGI Pen Rs. 6-4. Calendar Clip complete As. 8. Spare Calendar As. 4, Zangi Dry Compressed Inklets per dozen Blue As. 2, Red, Green or Purple, As. 3.
You need ZANGI, the latest improved Fountain Pen. Its large 14ct. gold nib with permanent irridium point and improved ZANGI feed ensure steady, smooth and easy writing. Never leaks or blots. Order to day V. P. on 7 days' approval.
FACTORY SALES COMPANY (19), Chandni Chowk, DELHI.

A BOON TO THE MOTORISTS
THE KING MOTOR TAXI-CAB CO

[AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERS AND SPECIALISTS.

Direct importers of motor accessories and spare parts. Dealers in all makes of tyres and tubes and lubricating oil, etc., Repairs and overhauling of Motor Cars under expert supervision. Motor cars on hire bought and sold on commission.

Driving taught by expert trainers in the shortest time,

Offices—
Parvati Bhuvan
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THE
EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO.,

Empire Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Estd. 1891)
Telepone No. 595. Telegrams:—"EASTLIGHT."

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Just unpacked Consignments of

Insulation Testing Sets,
Heating Apparatus,
Boilers, Toasters, Irons,
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Watchman's Clocks
Fancy Presentation Table Lamps
Illumination Strips

Also Pumps, Motors, A. C. & D. C. Fans, etc.

Prices on Application.

SUPERIOR MAKE

Have You Tried
THE **LEVER** SAFETY PEN ?

A MARVELLOUS PEN AT A LOW PRICE.
This style of Pen is made to fill by section, direct from an ink bottle. Raise the lever, and you have the pen to write. The point cover is screwed pattern—non-leaking. Fitted with 14 ct. gold nib. Length over all (open) 6½ ins. (closed) 5 ins. Best British make, with large chased vulcanite holder.
NOTHING TO BEAT IT FOR QUALITY AND PRICE

4-0 each. *Wholesale*: Rs. 40-0 Dozen.
WRITE US FOR ALL YOUR OFFICE REQUISITES—
V. S. BHAT & Co,
WHOLESALE STATIONERS,
Girgaum Road, BOMBAY.

THE
Wellknown Gents Tailors of Fort

PATRONISED BY EUROPEANS AND INDIANS
"OUR WINTER BARGAINS"

Camel Hair Cloth Dressing Gowns	.. Rs.	53-8
Do. do. Sleeping Bags Single Layer	.. „	38-8
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Do. do. Rugs Fine Quality	.. .. „	33-0

Up country Orders by V. P. P.
A. R. ABDURREHMAN & COMPANY, TAILORS,
[20, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 4008. Telegrams "ARACO."

"LIBERTY"

FOR
AUTO ACCESSORIES AND SPARE PARTS
Nothing but the best
The Liberty Motor Co.
Telegram "WIREWHEEL" Sandhurst Bridge
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DO YOU REMEMBER
OR
HAVE YOU FORGOTTEN ?

Note quickly and visit our old shop to buy Saffron, Musk, Amber, Barasingh—Kapur—Myrrabolams—Momial Silajit—Kishmish, etc.

D. Shantilal Kantilal & Co.
Jumma Masjid, BOMBAY.

KATOL

The Best Insecticide Ans. 11 per tin.
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

BEWARE OF IMITATORS
Alwaysuse our
World-Renowned Hair Oils
Reg. No. 1
Pari Chhap, Nagar, Narangi, Aula and Kapci As. Eight and Rupee one per bottle
Try to make your eyes like Electric light!
Always use our
World-renowned Real Pearl Surma

RED SURMA

It cures all sorts of eye diseases and also stys, Soreness, Opthalmic irritis, Cataract spots, etc., and makes eye cool and brilliant Rs. 50 per one Tola. Sample bottle Re 1. (one only.)

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Opp. Madhav Baug. Khakhar Buildings,
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SAVARESSE'S SANTAL CAPSULES
PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM
Of all Chemists. Made in London

New Year Presents.
OF
Indian Silks, Saris, Scarves Opera-cloaks, Shoe-brocades, tissues, table-centres, purses, brassware, rare Pictures.
COME AND SELECT AT
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TAILORS
FOR
HIGH FOLK
with prudence for purse.)
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
Modern Tailors, & Outfitters
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Karnik's AGUE Mixture.
is THE tried specific for Ague Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 12/-
KARNIK Depot BOMBAY 4.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture

American Gold medal Camp Cots
No. 1½ cot Rs. 25 each
No. 108 „ Rs. 25 each
packing and Delivery extra.
America India Export & Import Co.,
Lohar Chawl, Princess Street,
BOMBAY No. 2.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1886. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—(1) One Ford car completely overhauled, painted and fitted with new Tubes and Tyres. (2) One brand new CANOE VICTORIA, can be seen at the Workshops of:—N. S. GUNMAKER, Automobile Engineer, Corner of Grant Road. R 2849

ARMY & NAVY STORES, (Incorporated in England).—Members are requested to kindly note that the SOCIETY'S BUSINESS HOURS on SATURDAYS until further notice will be 9-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m., BOMBAY BRANCH. 8873

WANTED the public to know that "Service Bureau—Bldg 5, Sankli Street, Byculla, Bombay "undertakes to supply selected employees to Deptts. Offices, etc., and secures services for employment seekers at fair terms. Apply sharp to the MANAGER. R2885

WANTED—LOCAL or PROVINCIAL AGENCIES for the sale of Swadeshi Piece-goods, Dhoties and yarns. Best references. Firm's management directly under highly educated and experienced persons. Can supply Wool of any variety, Indigenous Drugs, Kashmir Shawls and other Punjab Products. Please communicate with—D. R. GOKALCHAND & CO., Amritsar. C 8887

EDUCATIONAL.

EXPERT TUITIONS in Urdu, Hindustani, and Punjabee, to Officers and Businessmen. Very moderate terms. Please address Advt. Box No. 2900, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2895

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.—A new batch of students wishing to be prepared for General Commercial and Specialised Banking Courses for examination in 1922 is being enrolled. Special classes through out the vacation. Apply immediately GREAT WESTERN HOTEL BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort. C8847

EXPERT TUITION in Accountancy Rs. 5, Shorthand Rs. 4, Typewriting Rs. 4, French Rs. 4, Business Training Rs. 4, Commercial Law and Correspondence Rs. 4 per Month, taught within 3 months Service and Examinations Results Guaranteed Apply LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 283, Hornby Road. R 2901

MR. C. P. DE-CUNHA, M.A., Solicitor, will OPEN FIRST and SECOND U.B CLASSES at the Proprietary and Fort High School, Grant Road, on the 20th and 21st June, 1921, respectively. The classes will meet thrice a week on alternate days from 8 to 9-30 a.m.. Fees Rs. 40 and Rs. 50 per term respectively. Names of candidates will be registered by J. P. Batliboi c/o Messrs. Andrade and Cunha, Solicitors, Oak Lane, Fort. Bombay. R2881

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Competent WIREMEN capable of carrying out building Installation. Apply in person to THE ADVANCE ENGINEERING CO., Alexandra Road, New Gamdevi. R2888

WANTED—SOLICITORS as Assistants. Apply CAPTAIN & VAIDYA, 121, Esplanade Road. R2905

WANTED—A MAN, knowing Draftsman's work for a local mill. Pay Rs. 70 p.m. Apply Box No. 1999, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2894

WANTED.—A Hindu competent CLERK, conversant with Railway Claims works with Good Hand Writing. Apply stating terms to Box No. 1937, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2892

WANTED—An intelligent MECHANICAL DRAUGHTSMAN used to making detail drawings from sketches. Apply stating qualifications, experience and salary at the previous place, to Box No. 2005, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C 8888

WANTED—A CUSTOMS CLERK, thoroughly conversant with Transhipment work and capable of entering and clearing Ships. Good salary to a competent hand. Apply sharp Box No. 1988, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2872

WANTED—Three GRADUATES in Science Literature and History for K. C. Academy (High School) Bhiria. Pay 100-5-125-10-200 for Science Graduate and 90-5-120-10-200 for others with benefit of Provident Fund. Proficiency in sports and music a qualification. Apply sharp MANAGER, K. C. Academy Bhiria. (Sind). C 8817

WANTED—Two LINO-TYPE OPERATORS for a Bombay daily one to work on No. 14 Model and the other on No. 4 Model, the former must be a good job hand and quick in operation with a knowledge machine parts. Decent salary to really good men Apply to Box No. 500 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATIONS WANTED

VERY URGENTLY WANTED SITUATION by intelligent youth of good Mahomedan family. Good knowledge, Correspondence, Accounts (Guj.), Book-keeping, Typewriting. Of good address and education, not afraid hard work. Willing to go abroad. Please write Box No. 2004, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2904

SKILFUL ADVERTISING THE ROAD TO WEALTH.—An English gentleman, now in India, who has worked for some of the leading firms in Great Britain, is willing to place his services at the disposal of any firm, British or Indian, which is in need of expert advertising assistance in order to develop its business. General schemes for advertising campaigns worked out, together with careful analysis of selling arguments and highly skilled "copy." New propositions a speciality. Reply Box 1973, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2839

WANTED

WANTED—Second-hand 8 to 10 WEFT RING FRAMES in good condition and working order to spin 16 to 20s counts, any make. Apply with full particulars to the MANAGER, The Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mill, Ltd., Indore. C8791

FOR SALE.

PORTLAND "LION" Brand CEMENT. Johnson's White Glazed Tiles, asbestos cement sheets, ready in stock. Apply ROYAL AGENCY, 311, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. R2886

A STUDEBAKER, six seated MOTOR TAXI CAR FOR SALE. For particulars see MANAGER, Shastri Hall, Grant Road, Bombay. R2885

A lot of new Kerosine OIL ENGINES FOR SALE, complete with water and Oil Tanks. 3. 5, 12 H P. Price Rs 700. 1150, 2,350 respectively SUNDERDAS & Co Post Box No 292 Bombay. R2764

FOR SALE.—One FRENCH CHARRON MOTOR CAR, 4 cylinder 10-12 H.P. newly painted and overhauled, owner going up-country offers invited. Apply Box No. 1982, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2861

BICYCLE FOR SALE—Beeston Humber 24in., Aluminium Frame, Rs. 130. Lucas Accessories. Excellent condition. Apply Box No. 2002, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2902

FOR SALE.—Blow Room Machine Howard and Bullon, wokring satisfactorily. Apply to the AGENT. THE HATIM MILL LIMITED, Surat. 8833

MULTIGRAPH MACHINE—going cheap —Used once, open to inspection, any trial. A splendid opportunity for a progressive business house. Apply Box No. 1988, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8866

STAMPTS FOR SALE—Complete set of Mosul Rs. 5; ½ and 1 anna for annas eight; Iraq, I.E.F. and G.E.A. sets up to one rupee for Rs. 7 each. All obsolete. Apply SORAB N. MAMA, Transvaal Terrace, Corner Grant Road, Bombay. R 2884

SECURE A BARGAIN, by buying a NATIONAL CASH REGISTER MACHINE, hardly used, reduced rates, Retail Stores. Here is your opportunity. Apply Box No. 1989, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2867

2,000 SPARKING PLUGS FOR SALE—In Lots of not less than One Hundred.—1,000 HINDVIEW AUTO MIRRORS FOR SALE. Excellent Line for Garage and Motor Dealers. Will sell on sight and give large profits. Write for details to Box No. 1994, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." C8874

FOR SALE—2300 I.H.P. Compound condensing STEAM ENGINE by John Musgrave complete in working order; 32 Tons Overhead travelling crane by John Musgrave, 32 feet span; 24 Cast Iron Pipe socket, 15 Cast Iron Pipe Flanged. Apply to:—MEHTA & Co., Princess Street, Vithaldas Road, Mathuradas Building, 2nd Floor Post No. 2, Bombay. Telephone Address 5799. Telegraphic Address "LALKALSI." R2834

FOR SALE—Delivery in London immediately, subject to being unsold. One new 6 cylinder Armstrong SIDDELEY Car, Colonial Model. Complete fitted with all-weather body by Connaught Coach Works, London. Upholstered Leather. 2 spare Disc wheels. Six tyres all Goodyear cord specially fitted. Offers considered in Rupees or Sterling. Letters or telegrams address to:—A.S.L., c/o Rangoon Gazette, RANGOON. C 8881

FOR SALE—GAMMETER MULTIGRAPH No. 4, prints innumerable typewrite copies, etc. Rebuilt Oliver No. 3 with B. S and Tab Rs. 170. Slightly used Blick Portable with T. case Rs. 100. Secondhand Oliver Rs 100, Brand New Fox Standard and Portable Typewriters. Eureka and Tagger Ribbons Carbons. Repairs a speciality. STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., 259/261, Hornby Road opposite Messrs. COX & Co. Fort.

READY FOR SALE.— Fair opportunity to intending investors in Cotton Presses and complete Ginning Factories offered at exceptionally reduced rates and available in all principal Cotton growing Districts as Kathiawar, Gujrat, Khandesh, Berar, C. P. and Nizam States Apply for your immediate needs to Box No. 2007, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2910

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE—

	Rs.
Fox Portable with Case, used few days,...	125
Corona Folding No. 3 with Case, Fine ...	160
Remington No. 7 2 Colours Rs. 110, ...	120
Empire 1, Rs. 100. Empire 2. Back Spacer	150
Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new	190
Yost 20, Latest Brief, little used	250
Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 210, 240	275
Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 225, Policy	290
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, Brief	320
Underwood 5, new, used few days	320
Remington 10, new, used few days, ...	320
Remington 11 Dec. Tab, Rs. 225, Policy ...	280
L. C. Smith & Bros. 5, American Rebuilt	275
Oliver 9, 2 Colours, Brief Size, ...	275

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

RUPEES 165 will bring you improved model of 7 lbs, Fox portable Typewriter equipped with all modern devices and compact carrying case. List price Rs. 220. Why buy a second-hand Typewriter when we offer you a brand new typewriter for this price? Take opportunity of our special introductory low price. We have very few left now and this offer will never be repeated. Buy to-day from Sole Agents: THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co., Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 'Phone 4869.

TO BE LET.

GODOWN TO LET in Fort Rent Rs. 40 Apply Box No. 2006, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R 2908

TO LET at Napean Sea Road, a newly-built three-storied BUNGALOW with motor garage, suitable for Europeans or Japanese. Available from May 1021. For plan and further particulars. Apply Box No. 1996, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle". R2389

TO BE LET, from 1st May, 1921, FLATS of suitable accommodation in a new building at Rebsch Street, Byculla Club. Apply SALEMAHOMED PEERMAHOMED & CO., 2-16, Nishanpada Road, Khadak, or at the premises. R2906

MUBARAK MANZIL—TO BE LET—SPACIOUS BUNGALOW ground floor and upper floor at Reynolds Road, Byculla Club Back Road. Apply ALLIBHOY CHAGLA & Co., Kharek Bazar near Musjid Bunder, or Chagla Villa, Dadar. R2879

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—For the Season, DHUN WILLA, Matheran, near Rugby with billiards 4 to 5 Bed Rooms and Baths. Drawing and Dining rooms. Suitable for an European Chumary Messing can be arranged from Rugby Hotel. Apply, B.A. Wadia, Sheridan House, Gowalia Tank Road. R 2852

TO BE LET.—Large up-to-date BENGALOW at Hill Road Bandora. All sides open with spacious compound motor Garrage and Fine Garden. Apply to J. C. AGA, c/o Messageries Maritimes and Co. 2nd Floor, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort. R 2909

TO SUB-LET—At Poona, in a healthy locality for Poona season only to Parsis only part of a bungalow, consisting of 3 separate rooms with separate bathroom, kitchen and stable; furnished or unfurnished. Rent Rs. 1,500 or Rs. 1,000. More room available if required. Apply Box No. 1990, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R2876

PUBLIC NOTICE.

MOTOR DRIVER'S UNION.

MOTOR DRIVERS' UNION, undertakes to provide expert and reliable Motor-drivers. Please write to the HON. SECRETARY of the Motor Drivers' Union. Natia Building, Chaupati, Bombay, for particulars. C8720

WANTED

QUALIFIED SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for service in the Civil Medical Department. Starting salary Rs. 50 per month with famine allowance. No joining expenses will be paid. Applications with copies of diploma and testimonials be forwarded to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, & SANITARY COMMISSIONER C8875 Gwalior State.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE LTD. AND B. I. S. N. CO.'s JOINT SERVICE.

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing about	Remarks
A Steamer	..	In May	Montreal

Terms, Rates of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., 16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1339.

FOR SALE.

BUILDING STONES such as Copy Khanki Rubble, Corner Stones, Metal Header, etc.
Also machine extracted "Sisal Hemp or Agave Fibre." For samples and rates apply the AGENT, the Powai Estate, 50, Medows treet, Fort.

FOR SALE

YELLOW and BLACK BUILDING STONES such as Copy, Khanki Header, etc. For samples and rates write to THE CHANDAULI STONES AND BRICKS SUPPLY Co., Abdulla Building, near Railway Station, Kurla, G. I. P. Railway. R6059

50,000 HIGH CLASS COTTON BLANKETS

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Size 48in. by 78in., Rs. 2-4-0 each.
Size 48in. by 96in., Rs. 2-12-0 each.

IN KHAKI, FAWN, Grey and Red Colours If required in white eight annas less. Delivered to any part of India by Post. These Blankets are now being used in India, Africa, Arabia, Mesopotamia by European as well as Indians of all classes and creeds and continue to give universal satisfaction. Over 10,00,000 Blankets sold in the year 1920.

Inquiries from Trade are invited, Apply:—
HARJIVAN VALJI,
17, Champagalli,
Near Mulji Jetha Market,
Bombay No 2.

LIMESTONE IN BHOPAL STATE.

EXTENSIVE DEPOSIT of stratified limestone, containing over 86 per cent. Calcium Corbonate and highly suitable for lime-burning and cement manufacture exist within a few miles of Badni Railway Station near Hoshangabad and halfway between Bombay and Delhi. Outcrop of Seam, about 40 feet thick and dipping 50, exposed for miles along hill side. Labour cheap and coal available from Mohpani 94 miles and Pench Valley 149. Bhopal Government willing to give mining leases on favourable terms to persons with ample financial resources and business experience. For particulars please apply to undersigned.
M. OBAIDULLAH, B.Sc., (Birmingham),
State Geologist and Mining Engineer,
Bhopal, C. I.
8693

PUBLIC NOTICE.

WANTED.

QUALIFIED LADY SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS. Pay Rs. 60 to 80 according to qualifications. Free moderately furnished quarters. No joining expenses allowed. Applications with copies of diploma and testimonials be forwarded to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, & SANITARY COMMISSIONER C8876 Gwalior State.

STEAMER FOR SALE.

UNDER insturctions received from the MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, LONDON, Offers are invited for the purchase of the following Ex-Enemy Steamer:—

Name of Steamer	Gross Tonnage	Nett Toonage	Built
Ranee	790	317	1906

Terms of sale and full particulars may be ascertained on application to, and permits for inspections will be issued by Messrs. Boustead and Co., Singapore; Messrs. Bulloch Brothers and Co., Ltd., Rangoon; Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Bombay; and the undersigned.
Sealed tenders should be lodged with Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Calcutta. The tenders, which must be in sterling, will be opened on Friday 17th June, 1921, and must be valid for fourteen days after that date.
A deposit of five per cent. of he sterling amount tendered will be required to be made to the B. I. S. N. Coy's Agents at the port of offer when the Tender is lodged.
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., 16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA. C 8889

THE MILL MACHINERY AND GENERAL STORES, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on MONDAY, the 25th April, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the Registered office of the Company 7, Nanabha Lane, Hornby Road, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
(a). To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss account for the period ending 31st December, 1920.
(b). To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible and other themselves for re-election.
(c). To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
(d). To transct such other business as may be brought forward by the chairman.
Notice is hereby given that the transfer books of the Company will be closed from 15th April, to 25th April 1921 both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
DAMANIA & CO., Agents.
Bombay, 6th April, 1921. C 8896

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

GOVERNMENT SURCHARGE TAX.

WITH effect from th 21st April 1921, a revised Government Surcharge of two and a half annas (2½ annas) per rupee of freight payable will be levied on—
(a) Coaching traffic (other than passengers) and
(b) Goods traffic including Coal.
Surcharge, however, will not be leviable on consignments of Grain, Pulses, Firewood, Fodder, Live-stock, Water, Road Materials (actually the property of Local Boards, Municipal Councils, the Calcutta Port Trust and City Corporation at the time of despatch), and on goods booked between any two stations in a Native State or Foreign Territory.
By order
P. C. SHERIDAN, General Traffic Manager
No. 35,
Calcutta,
29th March 1921.

RACE HORSES FOR SALE.

THE following RACE HORSES FOR SALE as owner giving up Racing.

		Rs.
1.	GOOD HEALTH, ch e g, aged, by Acclaim—BON VIN	75,000
2.	SPLENDID SPUR, bk or br c h, 4 years, by Prince Palatine—LADY JESS	50,000
3.	LOVER TRUE, br e m, 5 years, by Ardoon—WILD VIXEN	35,000
4.	KILT, br e g, 5 years, by Lomond—KILLINCHY	24,000
5.	MUCH MARRIED, b e g, 5 years, by Barcadaile—POLYGAMY	16,000
6.	BRICKEEN BRIDGE, b e m, 4 years, by Bridge of Earn—CZARITZA	15,000
7.	LEOFRIC, b e h, aged, by William Rufus—GODIVA II	7,000
8.	PRIME BOY, b e h, 4 years, height 14/1½, by Cyllene More—IMP. ORAGE	7,000
9.	FAIR FLOWER, br e m, 5 years, height 14-0, by Morena—YELLOW ROSE	4,000
10.	ROSEY TREAD, b e m, 4 years, by Tredennis—PINK CLOVER	35,000
11.	MAGICAL MIKE, br e g, 4 years, by Southannan—MAGICAL MAID.	24,000
12.	GALLANT SPEARMAN, b e c, 3 years, by Javelin—GAME CHICK.	15,000
13.	PILGRIMS PASS, ch e c, 3 years, by Chaucer—WOOD CUT	15,000
14.	CRIADILLO, b ch m, 3 years, by Beesemer—CREOLE	8,000
15.	BALGRAVEN, blk ch h, 4 years, by Black Douglas—DAM BY MUNDERAH	10,000
16.	AMIR ASWAD, blk a h, aged, 14-0.	7,000
17.	GLENCOE, ch rn a h, 5 years, 14-0,	8,000

Nos. 1 to 9 landed early last year and ran in Calcutta and Bombay.
Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13 landed January this year.
All horses carefully selected and bought in Ireland and have not been hurried in their preparation and will improve with another year in the country.
Horses can be seen on application to Dr. J. Crawford, Byculla, Bombay.
For further particulars apply to:—
M. A. BEG, Esqr., Private Secretary to General Raja Sir Harisingh, K.C.I.E., JAMMU (Tawi), Kashmir State

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

20,000 High Class Cotton Blankets ready for immediate delivery. Size 48in. by 78in. Khaki, Fawn, Grey and Red. Price Rs. 2/12 each, delivered to any part of India by post.
These blankets are now being used by Europeans in India and Africa and continue to give universal satisfaction.
Over 5,00,000 sold for 1921.
We invite enquiries from the Trade.
Apply:—
COLONIAL MANUFACTURING CO., Bombay Agency, Post Box 299, BOMBAY. C7286

THE MERCANTILE PRESS CO. LTD.

A NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders in the above Company was held to-day and fourteenth dividend of Rs. 6-4-0 per share (income-tax free) is declared which will be paid on or after the 11th instant to those in whose names the Company's share or shares stood on the 20th March, 1921.
By order of the Board,
KARSANDAS T. ROWJEE & CO., Agents.
187, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
2nd April, 1921. C8890

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that Mr. J. V. VARDE is no longer in our services from this 1st April and the General Power of Attorney which he held from us, has been revoked as from that day. If any member of the public deals in our name with the said Mr. J. V. Varde, he will do so at his own risk, and we shall not be responsible in any way whatsoever.
M. M. SHIRAZEE, Secretaries,
All-India United Insurance Co., Ltd. R2907

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 6679 in respect of 100 shares of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. in the name of Mr. Revashanker Mayaram has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO. Agents. C 8894

LEGAL NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of th United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of PRANJIWANDAS INDERJI VORA, a Godownkeeper in the Swadeshi Mills, late of Bombay Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a widower ..... Deceased.
Bai PARVATIBAI, widow of Nagardas Inderji, of Bombay, Kapole Bania Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road, without the Fort of Bombay, the widow of the brother ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Eighth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL, Acting Registrar.
(Sd.) D. N. KHANDALAWALA.
The 8th day of February, 1921.
Bai PARVATIBAI widow, Petitioner-in-person. C 8892

DON'T BE PUZZLED
Insist on Having Only
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best Free samples to school masters and merchants, Blue, Black Violet and Green with fancy tin box Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Re. 1-8 per gross.
AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL,
1-3—Lakshmi Dutt's Lane,
P. O. BAGHBAZAR, Calcutta.

FRESH STOCK
Received of Primus and Optimus Stoves Dr. Mallick's Patent In-Mic cookers, Criterion and Enamelled 1, 2, 3, 4 wick Stoves, Electric Stoves and Irons. Repairs of all kinds of Stoves and Lamps undertaken.
D. D. Postwalla & Co
375, Hornby Road, FORT.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 10th April, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Bandora Hill, opposite English Church, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture, rich glass, best crockery and best plated and silverware, dining tables & chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, rich Persian and Brussels carpets, electric lamps, drawing room suite, rich Dresden figures, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, one pianola, one solid mahogany piano by Rom Hill, rare old coloured prints, oil paintings and water colours, large drawing room durry 46 by 28, rich old blue China fancy cabinets, writing tables, office chairs, glass door book cases, revolving book stands, by Breslauer, cameras, single and double bedsteads, Singer sewing machine, mirror door almyrahs, cloth and gown press, dressing and wash-hand tables, one large Jost fan, tea-poys, easy chairs, etc., etc.
The property of John T. Fry, Esq., proceeding home.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, 1921, at 1 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Tatuba Kanta, Pydhowni, near Hanuman Temple by order of the Office concerned and on account and at risk of the National Spinning Weaving and Hosiery Mills Ltd., Hornby Road.
15 cases each 200 lbs. Warp English No. 56's.
5 cases each 200 lbs. Weft English No. 70's.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

A Splendid Opportunity for Merchants desirous of securing New Business or the Banks or those requiring a large Shop on the corner two roads at Hornby Road, Fort.
AUCTION SALE of a large "Cash Chemists Shop" with all its stock-in-trade and goodwill and lease of the shop situate on corner of two roads at Hornby Road, under instructions from Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Vendor, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 11th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises all the stock-in-trade, goodwill and lease of the shop in one lot. The goods consists of medicines, drugs, furniture, show-cases, pertumery, toilet goods, multigraph, cash register, dispensary stock, tables, chairs, clocks, safes, collapsible gates of show windows, etc., etc.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MAHIM NEAR THE DURGA.

SUIT NO. 3651 OF 1919.

Zulekhabai vs. Hawabai, widow and others.
Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, and in pursuance of the Consent Judge's Order herein dated the 24th day of January, 1920, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property, THURDAY, 14th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises.
LOT NO. 2:—All that piece of Mahim Pension and Tax land or ground with the messuage standing thereon situate at Mahim containing 489 square yards and registered in Collector's book under New No. 1/3782 New Survey No. 11-52 and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 5347-10, Street No. 2021 and bounded on the North by the property of Mounir Habim Kitmala on the East partly by the property of Bai Kulsumbai wife of Sajbi Ismail on the South by the property of Jamilabai widow of Manomed Ibrahim and on the West by a public passage.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhai and Co. attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.
On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of gray and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 English built rubber tyred landau in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.
1 grey Arab horse, quiet in saddle.
1 trotter, in perfect order.
14 wheeled van by Stephens Bombay with a Brown Wale horse and harness complete lately the property of Mongini Bros.

AUCTION OF BLACK BARI CLOTH.

On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank, concerned and on account and risk of Mr. S. P. Desai of Moti Bazar:—
3 bales each 12 pieces Black Bari cloth in all 1516 yards.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD, SILVER AND DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.

SUIT NO. 2041 of 1918.

Abdool Latiff vs. Vinayek D. Kamat & other.
Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver herein, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their rooms, gold and silver and diamond ornaments such as gold earings, gold nuths with pearls, diamond rings, gold todas and Kadas, gold chains and thooshi and champa vali, silverware such as watch with chain, silver boxes, plates, kadas, toddes, thali, etc., gold mohurs, gold sovereigns, coins, etc.
The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of very artistic teakwood partitions.

On SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Home Street, Fort, on the 2nd floor of the Telephone Building, Very Artistic teakwood partitions with glass and wooden pannels and cupboard affixed thereto, suitable for Banks and big and small offices.
The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR FANS, BOILER TUBES, OIL STOVES, AND LANTERNS, ETC.

On Saturday, the 9th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order of the Banks concerned and on account and risk of the following defaulting indentors:—
On account and risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. M. Shroff and Co., of Kalbadevi Road.
4 cases Ready Light Lanterns Kero Kook Stoves and Mantles.
12 cases motor fans.
One case oil stoves and needles.
On account and risk of the defaulting indentors Messrs. G. Valubhram and Co. of Reka Street.
99 packages Boiler Tubes British.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay 6th April, 1921.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE LINSEED MERCHANTS.
SALE TO-DAY AT 3-30 P.M. (S. T.).
AUCTION SALE OF 181 BAGS OF LINSEED.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros. and on account and risk of Seth Beharilal Koonjlal, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th April, 1921, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Ralli Bros.' Dana Bunder Godown, L. Lane, the following:—

181 bags of Linseed.

A deposit of 25 per cent. required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S MOTOR CAR.

Under instruction from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay, and the Assignee of the estates and effects of the insolvent, T. D. W. Gillespie, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by the Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 11th April, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF INSOLVENT'S RUBBER HOSE PIPES, RUBBER SHEETS, PULLEYS, WEIGHING SCALES, WASHERS, SAFE, ROLL TOP OFFICE TABLE, CUPBOARD, CHAIRS, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estates and effects of Norbert Charles Dull alias Charles Dutt, traded as "Alex Morgan and Co.," Messrs. CRAWFORD and will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 11th April, 1921, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the following goods:—

Rubber bundles sheets.
Rubber hose pipes.
Rubber sheets of making stamps.
Asbestos sheets.
Rubber washers.
Roll top office table.
Chairs, cupboards, standard scale with weights voucher cabinets, screen, safe with stand, etc., etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th April, 1921.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEER.
Telephone No. 4227.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 BALES SATIN CALENDAR.

On FRIDAY, the 8th April, 1921, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at Champagali, Muljee Jetha Market, opposite Dharamraj Lane, by order of Seth Chandiram Rejumal, and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser, Seth Nichuldas Hotachand (Ahuni Shikarpuri).

6 bales Satin Calendar Bradbury Mills, yards 38, No. 9011, each of 60 pieces.
5 bales Satin Calendar Ruby Mill, yards 38, including:—
3 bales No. 3101, lbs. 8, each of 50 pieces.
2 bales, No. 3501, lbs. 9, each of 50 pieces.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th April, 1921.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

AUCTION SALE OF FINE ENGLISH SARRIES BEING THE SALVAGE IN A SHOP AT 3RD BHOIWADA LANE, BHULESHWAR.

On THURSDAY, the 7th instant at 10 a.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the premises on account of the insurance offices concerned the salvage in the shop of Harkison Amritlal, situate opposite Shrinathjis Pethi at the 3rd Bhoiwada Lane, Bhuleshwar, and consisting of.

A large lot of Fine English Cotton Sarries of different widths slightly damaged by fire and water.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th April, 1921.

Dr. BATLIWALA'S MEDICINES.

AWARDED GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS IN INDIA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITIONS.

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.—For all kinds of fevers Malaria, Influenza, Ague, etc. Price Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S BALAMRIT for Weak Children and thin adults. Tonic, Rs. 10 each.

BATLIWALA'S (CURE-ALL) BALM—for all kinds of Pain, Strains, Headache, etc. As. 8 each.

BATLIWALA'S GENUINE QUININE—Tablets one grain each in Bottles of hundred. Rs. 1-4 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS—for pale and anaemic people. An aphrodisiac Rs. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S (DIARRHOEA MIXTURE—for dysentery and diarrhoea as for Cholera. Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S (GENUINE) QUININE Tablets two grains each. Rs. 1-12.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH POWDER. As 8 each.

BATLIWALA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT for all kinds of itches, Dhobi, etc etc. As. 8 each.

Sold everywhere in India and also by Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA SONS & CO.
Warli, Laboratory, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—
BATLIWALLA WARLI, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 9-45

The King of Laughter and the leads of the Allied forces of fun and humour.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

"SHOULDER ARMS"

Charlie Chaplin has his own ideas of whipping the Hun.

LAST FEW NIGHTS.

LANGDON VARIETIES

including

COLYER & HODSON

in an entire change of programme.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

WARREN KERRIGAN

IN

"An Old Country Lad"

A Picture with an Irish Setting
A powerful and interesting Human Story.

THE EMPRESS

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

SESSUE HAYAKAWA

IN

"THE BRAND OF LOPEZ"

A Thrilling Melodrama of Spain with Hayakawa as an Outlaw Bull Fighter.

IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALAC OF BOMBAY
LAMINGTON ROAD

RUTH ROLAND

IN

RUTH

OF THE

ROCKIES

SEE

The greatest Serial star in her greatest Serial Sensation

She fights like a bear cat and sides like a cyclone!

A puick shooting rapid fire western thriller. More sur prises than those performed by the greatest magicians! MORE THRILL CAN BE FOUND IN THE MOST DARING CIRCUS ACTS! IT HAS THRILLS! STUNTS! ACTION!

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Latest news of the World

FELLOW CITIZENS

by

S. POLLARD

Time

7, 8-45 and 10-30 daily
Matinees Bank Holiday and Saturday at 5 p.m. and Sunday at 3-30 and 5-15 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW

BOMBAY'S POPULAR RENDEZVOUS

Cinema Majestic

Girgaum
presents TO-NIGHT
a Brother's Million-Dollar Superserial

SILENT AVENGER

A gripping story of LOVE and HONOUR, DANGER and DARING with Whirlwind action and intense interest

Events that will shiver you with terror are mere Common incidents in this Serial.

See the Mighty Daring

WILLIAM DUNCAN

in this Latest Serial

He will thrill you, chill you, burn you with excitements.

Four shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
Every Day at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GRAND VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMME
ECCENTRIC DUET
by
ZINA FROLOVA
and
BI-BO
In an Entire change of Programme.

SEE Bi-Bo and Frolova playing select pieces on Mandoline and Guitar.
SEE Bi-Bo playing on five instruments at one time.
SEE Bi-Bo playing one string instrument.
SEE the Ragtime Dance.

Also a 5-reel thrilling drama.
"OUT YONDER"

A father's splendid sacrifice in renouncing the child he loved for the sake of her future happiness. A Lighthouse romance with all the lure of the sea in it.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT!
Prices:— Re. 1-8, 1, Ans. 8 and 4 (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 3 each.)

Messrs. K. D. AND BROTHERS present

This Week

A Strong Dramatic Plot with a wealth of Incidents and Mystery!

"THE FALL OF A SAINT"

(6 Parts—6,000 feet)
A Gaumont Picture!

a Love Story, roplete with extremely interesting incidents and magnificent settings

The Love of an emotional woman misplaced—a soul batered away for the mere bauble of a title,—the realisation of true happiness, though too late—the downfall of a man of saintly virtues—villainy of the blackest type contracted—all this making up a profoundly appealing

SOCIETY DRAMA OF TO-DAY!

A First Class Picture in Story in Production, in Photography, and in Acting!

An All-British Screencraft Production,

A Comedy in the Programme.

Four Shows to-night at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

(New Churney Road).

COMMENCING SATURDAY NEXT!

A Drama of a Thousand Delights with the Star of a Thousand Moves, the Supreme

NAZIMOVA

IN

"THE RED LANTERN"

A play of Mysterious China.

THE FOURTH WEEK

of Messrs. K. D. & Brothers' Million Dollar Super Serial.

"The Hawk's Trail"

(Further 6 Chapters—6,000 feet.)

KING BAGGOT

Now at the zenith of his wonderful detective powers! See how Steele outwits The Great Criminal Master-minds! See the Duel of Intellectual Supremacy between The Arch-Criminal and the Arch-Criminologist!

A Side-Splitting Comedy in the programme.

Globe Cinema

(Sandhurst Road.)

Four Shows To-day: 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Re INCOME TAX
AND
SUPER TAX

Please consult

BHARANGDHAR & CO.

whose accounting experience extends over 25 years.

at 54, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

JUST
ONE PEG of

MITCHELL'S
OLD HEATHERDEW
Scotch Whisky

Will be enough to convince you of its unrivalled Superiority.
At all Bars—try it.
This evening.

Sole Agents:—
BHIMJI JAYRAJ & Co.,
Chowpatty Seaface, BOMBAY.

DIABETES

WORLD RENOWNED
RADICAL AND SURE CURE.

To
Messrs. K. P. RAY and J. P. RAY BROS.
5, Benares City.

DEAR SIRS,

The specific gravity of my urine, when tested 3 days ago, was 1015 and there was no sugar whatever. I do not feel weak at all. I feel more energetic than before I have recommended your medicine to several of my friends.

Thanking you for your able treatment.

Yours Sincerely,
A. APPADU PANTULU.
Dewan of Kurupam,
Vizagapatam District.

NOTE—Testimonials are sent free, FULL amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected. This is the best time for taking the specific.

(6)

SILK SUITING CLOTH
For one suit at Rs. 12, 20, 28 and 40

PLAIN BENARSI SARI
5 yards × 44 ins.
of Fine and Superior quality at Rs. 35.

LADIES STOCKINGS
of Pure silk 72 & mercerised 21 per doz.

SOCKS
Pure silk 36 & mercerisd 12/- per doz.

HANDKERCHIEF 24" × 24"
Pure silk and fine quality 3/- each;

Price list on Application

Shri Krishna & Co.

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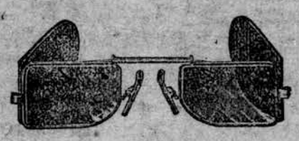
THE PATENT
AMULET
GLARE PROTECTOR



A CHARM AGAINST EVIL

Smoke tinted in case Rs. 7-8
Rapophyll ,, ,, Rs. 15-8
Amber ,, ,, Rs. 15-8
With rolled gold frame Delete extra on above prices

Special rates to wholsale dealers.

LAWRENCE & MAYO, Ltd.
Incorporated In England,
Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Madras, Luckpow, Delhi, Simla, etc.

RELIEVES THE PAIN OF

Sprains, Bruises, Rheumatism,

Chest Pains, Sore Throat, Neuralgia, Headache.

No matter what causes your pain, a few drops of Sloan's Liniment laid on the affected part will stop it instantly. No rubbing is necessary—Sloan's Liniment goes right to the seat of the trouble, warms and soothes the nerves and tissues, and the pain is felt no more.

RELIEVED "CHRONIC RHEUMATISM."

Mr. T. Edser, Woodmill Cottage, Swaything, Near Southampton, writes:—"I have suffered from chronic Rheumatism for some years, but the beneficial effects which I have obtained from using Sloan's Liniment have decided me never to be without it for use in case of need. It has given me more relief than anything else I have ever tried."

No rubbing required.

Hundreds of people have given their testimony to the wonderful relieving power of Sloan's. If you have never tried it get a bottle to-day from any chemist.

Representatives for India:—MULLER & PHIPPS (India), Ltd., 14-16 Green St., Bombay: 21 Old Court House St., Calcutta: and Branches.

If you had a French Chef—

even he could not turn out lighter, daintier Omelettes than your own cook can make quite easily with Brown & Polson's "Patent" Corn Flour.

Try this recipe:—
Beat yolks of 2 eggs; also whites with pinch of salt to a stiff froth, separately. Mix 1 oz. Brown & Polson's Corn Flour with ½ teacupful of milk and add to yolks of eggs. Season with pepper and salt. Add whites of eggs lightly to mixture. Heat ½ oz. butter in Omelette pan and pour in mixture. Shake pan gently over fire, and when Omelette is set and underside slightly browned, hold in front of fire until upperside is browned. Double over and serve on a hot plate. Add chopped ham, tongue, chicken or kidney to mixture if desirable.

Brown & Polson's "Patent" Corn Flour

NICKEL SILVER Rs. 25 — ROLLED GOLD Rs. 35

THE "QUEEN ANNE."

MODEL 1.

A small compact watch, giving great satisfaction to those persons who dislike a big heavy watch that encumbers and bulges the pocket. 7 jewelled lever movement. Compensating balance.

NICKEL SILVER Rs. 25.
ROLLED GOLD Rs. 35.

WRITE FOR OUR FULLY ILLUSTRATED LIST SENT POST FREE.

WEST END WATCH Co.

378, Hornby Road, BOMBAY | 14, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

Mother

SEIGEL'S SYRUP

The Syrup is sold also in Tablet form.

For nearly half a century, Mother Seigel's Syrup has been the reliable family medicine in hundreds of thousands of homes throughout the world, for the prevention and relief of stomach and liver troubles, and as a ready means of recovering and maintaining good health.

It is the cheapest and best remedy known for pains after eating, headaches, biliousness and constipation.

Mother Seigel's Syrup has a gentle tonic action upon the digestive organs—the stomach, liver, and bowels—toning and strengthening them so that they are able to do their work effectively and obtain from the food you eat all the nourishment requisite to keep you strong and vigorous. Test it yourself!

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Always at your disposal

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Our 48 years' experience

in the line of

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AND

Drawing Materials

backed by our vast resources, our facilities for buying our wide influence and special arrangements with all the Manufacturers

OUR CHEAPEST RATES

large and most varied stock and the

BEST VALUE

that we offer for the prices you pay are all at your disposal.

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Victoria Buildings, Parsee Bazar Street,

Fort, BOMBAY:

Telegrams—"PAPERWALA."

Telephone No. 145.

Your Baby's Welfare.

Your dearest wish is for Baby to be well and happy. Then you must pay particular attention to his food, for his welfare depends as much on that as on anything. The "Allenburys' Foods are practically identical with mother's milk—Baby's natural food. Baby could have nothing purer or safer than

'Allenburys' Foods

Make Baby Happy and Strong.

MILK FOOD No. 1 - From birth to 3 months
MILK FOOD No. 2 - From 3 to 6 months
MALTED FOOD No. 3 From 6 months upwards

Obtainable of all Chemists

ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., London

Trade Mark

Special representative for India.

A. H. P. JENNINGS,

Box 2198, CALCUTTA.

MAXIMUM LIGHT AT MINIMUM COST.

No Greasy Wicks to trim, no Smoky Chimneys to wash Odourless, no work no Bother.

ONE SIXTH THE COST OF KEROSINE

Wherever the sun shines by day the sun lamp shines by night.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

THE "SUN" OUTSHINES THEM ALL

Catalogue Free.

SOLE AGENTS

THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.

Humum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL ENGINEERING & TRADING CO.

Apply to the above firm.

For All Accessories for Electrical Installations, Electric Novelties, Heating and Cooling Appliance, Fans Ceiling and Table, Lighting Fixtures and Lamp Cases.

And Machinery A. C. and D. C Motors to Standard Voltages, Pumps, Pumping Plant, Engines Lighting Sets, etc.

At the address below:—

RAVELIN STREET, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT

London, Saturday 2nd April, 1921

Total in Sight	8,405,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	301,000
East Indian	160,000
American	4,383,000
Other	363,000
Total Sales	17,000
East Indian Sales	11,000
Total Speculation	—
,, Export	—
East Indian Export	—
,, ,, Stock	82,600
,, ,, Forwarded	1,600
,, ,, Actual Export	—
,, ,, Imports	1,000
,, ,, Speculation	200
American Afloat	59,000
East Indian Afloat	3,000
Total Afloat	121,000

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Liverpool, 4th April, 1921

Months	
Apl.	—
May	7.43
June	—
July	7.63
Aug.	7.72
Sep.	—
Oct.	7.85
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	7 99
Feb	—
Mar	—

Liverpool, 4th April, 1921

May	7 37
July	7 56
Oct.	7 79
Jan.	7 89

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, 4th April 1921

May	11 45
July	11 97
October	12 53

AMERICAN MARKET

New York, 2nd April, 1921

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	14,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	1,000
,, ,, to Continent	18,000
Futures at New York May	11.71
Futures at New York July	12 23
Oct	12.76
Spot Cotton at New York	11 90
,, ,, Orleans	11.25
Future at New Orleans May.	11.36
,, ,, July	11.81
Fair Rio Coffee No 7 quality	65.8
Demand Bills	291.50
Silver Commercial Bars U. S. Mined	99.1/2
,, ,, Foreign	65.3/8

METALS.

London, 2nd April, 1921

English best Selected Copper	£70
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£69 1/2
Copper Braziers	£116
Yellow Metal	£10
Hard Spelter	£20
Corrugated Sheets	£27
Tin Block	154

London, 4th April 1921

Telegraphic Transfers	1/3 3/4	Downward Tendency.
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/8	Quiet.
Bar Gold	105/-	Quiet.

MONEY MARKET.

London, 2nd April, 1921

Rentes 3%	58 1/4
Bar Silver Spot	32 1/2
2 Months hence	32
Closing Tone of Silver	Quiet
Discounts Bank of England Rate	7
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	63/16
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	6
,, Fine Trade Bill 3 Months	7 1/8
,, ,, 6 ,,	7 1/2
Interest day to day loans	5 1/2
7 day Market loans	5 1/2

WAR LOANS.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£70 1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£77 1/8
War Loans 5% 1929/47	£873/16
Consols 2½%	£48 7/8
Rupee Paper 3½%	£35 1/2
Indian Stock—3½% Sterling Loans	£56 1/4
Government Securities 3%	£48 1/4

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JAVA SUGAR

London, 2nd April, 1921

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta April Sellers	37/6
New Crop June-July Sellers	32
Fine White Java C & F Bombay April, Sellers	38/6
Fine White Java C & F Karachi April, Sellers	38/9

Tone:—Very Dull.

WHEAT.

London, 2nd April, 1921

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62½ lbs.	72/6 Quoted
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs.	72/6 Quoted
AUSTRALIAN—	£85 Quoted
KARACHI BARLEY	£10
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492	
Do Argentine	£73
Do Afloat to U. K.	£2,225,000

SHARES

Chartered Bank	£14 1/2
Hongkong ,,	£95
National ,,	£37 1/2

SEEDS.

London, 2nd April, 1921

RAPESEED, Ferozepore Real Bold m/s Sellers	£16 1/2
RAPESEED, Yellow Gazerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship m/s	£18
RAPESEED, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship m/s Sellers	£14 1/2
TONE OF RAPESEED:—Dull.	
LINSEED, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship	unquoted
TONE OF LINSEED:—	
LINSEED, Argentine (La Plata) s/m Dull—	£14
COTTONSEED, Bombay (sound delivered per ton) s/m—	£9 1/2
TORIA RAPESEED:—m/s Sellers	£17 1/2

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris— Francs .. 56.15

RUBBER

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure May-June	11 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe March	11 1/2

Tone:—Easier.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

April 5.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning for Fully Good M. G. Broach July/August at Rs. 264½ and after touching Rs. 265 declined to Rs. 261½. The rate at 3 p.m. being Rs. 262½. The rate for Broach April/May was Rs 255. The Bazar finally closed at Rs. 261 for July/August delivery. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 261 and closed at Rs. 262 July/August.

Our market for ready cotton showed quiet feeling yesterday. Sellers were offering ready cotton at Rs. 5 per candy lower than Saturday last but buyers were not in a mood to operate, and about 2,000 bales are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Bombay, 5th April, 1921.

	Rs.
Fully Good Broach April/May	255
,, ,, July/August.	262
Fully Good Bengal May	195
,, ,, July.	205
Fine Oomra May	220
,, ,, July.	233

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 5th April, 1921

Fully Good M G Bengal May	190
,, ,, ,, July	202
Fully Good M G Broach April-May	255
Fine M, G, Oomras May	217
,, ,, July	220
F G, Broach July Agust	260

SPOT QUOTATION.

Bombay, 5th April, 1921

Description,	Super-Fine	F G	Good	Delivery	
M.G. Bengal	205	190	175	—	
M.G. Sind Punjab	205	190	175	—	
M.G. Oomra No. 4	227	217	202	—	—
M.G. Central P No. 1	267	257	242	—	—
M.G. Central P No. 2	249	239	224	—	—
M.G. Khandeish No. 6	—	—	—	—	—

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m., on 4th April 1921.

Cotton	13190	Bales.
Wheat	6548	Cwts.
Linseed	7921	,,
Rape, etc.	nil	,,
Gingellyseed	310	,,
Poppyseed	347	,,
Groundnuts	349	,,
Castorseed	6315	,,
Rice	9259	,,
Myrabollams	1478	,,
Cottonseed	12022	,,
Mowrasseed	Nil	,,
Gram	1325	,,
Juwar	679	,,
Masur	Nil	,,
Barley	1068	,,
Bajra	4084	,,
Coal	2510	Tons

WICHITA

LORRIES

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In Stock for immediate delivery.

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4, New Queen's Road,

BOMBAY, 4.

Telp: No. 1560.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 4th April 1921

Means of observation taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg, Fahr—	inches	29.808
Temperature of Air	degrees	84 2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	,,	78 4
Dew Point	,,	76 4
Relative humidity of Air	,,	0 778
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky — cloudy—10)		2 2
Maximum temperature of Air degrees		89 7
Minimum do do ,,		78 4
General direction of Wind Movement of Wind in 24 hours	From Midnight	W,WSW
	to Midnight	Miles 198

MILL-STORES.

The quotations are as follows:—

Cotton Healds Rs. 3-4-0; Cotton Healds 32s. Rs. 4; Reeds Rs. 0-5-0; Roller Skins Rs. 100; Picking Bands Rs 2-12-0; Pickers No. 4 100; Picking Bands Rs 2-12-0; Pickers No. 4 Rs. 70/100; Rim Banding Rs. 2; Fillets Rs. 1-14-0; Spring Buffers Rs. 3-4-0; Subbing Rs. 49; Conical Pirn 5" Ena Rs. 17; Conical Pirn 5" Var Rs. 12; Warpers-Eng. Rs. 130; Roller Cloth-K Rs. 9.

The tone is steady and business transacted was small.

CHEMICALS' MARKET

Caustic soda had an increased demand. Bleaching Kept quiet. Sodium witnessed a renewed dullness. Bichromate of and potash pt steady. Sago went up to Rs. 13 per cwt. Farina-K had a healthy demand. Magnesium chloride has witnessed good deal of activity, both German and country had good demand from mofussil and local mills. The quotations kept same.

COLOUR-MARKET

The Alizarine market reports some reaction The Brahma and Cow Brands have declined to Rs. 260 which had almost inched Rs. 300 per cwt. last week. Congo remains almost the same and the demand was fairly lively. The miscellaneous section remains steady.

Quotations:—

Congo-Red Rs. 4/8/0 to 5/8/ per lb.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 15 per lb.
Magenta Crystals ZU. Rs. 17/8/0 per lb.
Direct Green, Rs. 6 per lb.
Alizarine 20 per cent. Rs. 225 per cwt.
Alizarine I. P. Rs. 300 per cask.
Alizarine (Brahma) Rs. 260 per cwt.
Nigrosene Crystals Rs 4 per lb.
Hemetine Crystals Rs. 1/12/0 per lb.

The Hon. Mr. Hailey, Finance Member and Hon. Mr. Cook, Financial Secretary will proceed to Bombay on the 8th instant for a short visit, returning to Simla about the middle of the month.

Col. G. M. Orr, D.S.O., and Col. H. J. P. Browne, C.B., both of the Indian Army have been appointed Brigade Commanders with the temporary rank of Colonel Commandant.

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Correspondence.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinion of his Correspondents.

The Editor does not undertake to answer or publish or return any particular letter.

Letters should be written on one side only.

ELECTIONS TO CONGRESS COMMITTEES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The election of representatives from the various District Congress Committees in the Bombay Province to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee is drawing nigh. A fuller elective system has now been brought into force and many from the masses have become Congress men. Hence a few words as to who should be sent to sit in the Provincial Congress Committee will, I hope, not be out of place here.

We are now passing through a critical time. Our notorious Viceroy Lord Chelmsford is to-day retreating to his former obscurity after having him obsessed with hallucinations for the last five years. A great diplomat and statesman is taking charge of 330 millions of the world's people to-day. We can not as yet prophesy anything definitely as to Lord Reading's future. If as he has publicly proclaimed he means dealing out justice to India according to equity, and that, too, as soon as possible, it will not only pacify the distracted minds of us all but will do immence good to Britain by restoring our lost confedence in her. But this rests in the womb of time.

Speaking of statesman, Lord Reading is the best which Britain could select for India. But we, Congressmen we not, so much concerned with persons as we are with a system which we are now out to destroy. Because a Lord Reading has been despatched to our shores, we are not going to stop our work and dance to his tunes whatever they may be. Our present agitation will stop only on the successful result of Lord Reading's endeavours to satisfy our demands. Hence the use of need of caution and clear foresight on the part of Congressmen when they elect their representatives to the Provincial Congress Committee.

You know already that repression is already rampant in all our provinces. This is what Lord Chelmsford has bequenthed to us on the eve of his leaving our shores. It may be that Lord Reading may not consider our demands just. And in that case are we going to stop agitation? Certainly not. Then the result will be still more repression. You may picture before your minds what will, then, be the state of our lives. It will be prosecutions, imprisonments and deportations everywhere. Then we would require ment of courage, faith and principle to guide us on in our crusade against the Satan. Hence, be careful, when you go to the polling booths to vote, to give your votes only to those whom you trust. Be not enamoured of the past glories of a person. If any be not present be bold enough to boycott such. Above all be careful about those who are still sitting on the ence and those again who belong to both the camps. The present is not the time for men who are still ethinking. The present is the precious time to act with unfailing courage.

A word more. Do not think that men alone are now out to fight India's battle. Unless you carry the women of India along with you, your victory will be only half won. And half victory is worse than success for it will make us all the more miserable. Especially the present is the most anxious movement for you and for our women to make equal sacrifice with men. It is gratifying to note that many are already out in the open field. Forget not to give them their respective place and a hand in controlling the movements of our forces.

A word more. We owe our debt to the so-called depressed classes also. Mahatma Gandhi has already appealed to your hearts to drop down the iniquitous institution of untouchability in this land. So many of our Religious Heads have also joined Mahatma Gandhi in his appeal. The time has now come for us to prove our professions of faith. This will be seen in the number of so-called depressed class men we would be electing to the Provincial Congress Committee.—Yours, etc.

C. V. P. SHIRAM.

Dadar, April 2.

WANTED ACCOUNTANTS' UNION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please give space in your paper to the following and oblige?

In these days of progress every one is trying in his own way to establish his status in the country. The Associations, Unions, Clubs and Institutes are formed to foster a brotherly spirit. The clerks of Bombay have formed their Union, the shorthand-writers and typists have formed their Association, but what of the accountants, auditors and accounts clerks? Will any proper authority take the initiative in the matter and move with the spirit of the times, and thus oblige his fellow-beings by giving a proper lead for which many like myself are looking forward?—Yours, etc.,

J. G. KAPADIA.

Girgaum, Bombay, April 4.

LORD READING'S OPPORTUNITY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Feted and lionised by British statesmen and welcomed, albeit tacitly, by the people of India, Lord Reading landed on the shores of Bombay on Saturday last. Will he succeed in allaying the genuine discontent that prevails in this land, or will he also, despite his earnest desire to do justice by India, be lured by the will-o'-the-wisp of Imperialisms and all it connotes?

It would be well worth his Lordship's while to remember that India has, in terms which will bear no equivocation, made it clear that she is out to win Swaraj by the first of October. Colonel Wedgwood was right when he said that a modification of the Treaty of Sevres would not satisfy Shaukat Ali, whom he is pleased to call a fanatic. We may, varying a little the phraseology of Mr. Lloyd George, say that the epithet is always applied by the vain and the pompous to those more earnest than themselves. Fanatic or no fanatic, Shaukat Ali is a patriot and nothing short of Swaraj can satisfy him. The melodrama of the London Conference is fresh in our memory and he must be a bold man indeed who hopes to see the Khilafat problem solved by British statesmen. Lord Reading may be trusted to have the vision to see that India's thousand and one wrongs can be cured only by the golden alchemy of Swarai. The question then is: Will he apply the sovereign remedy? Will he do the big thing?

Trained in the school of the great liberal statesman, Sir Campbell-Bannerman, Lord Reading must be aware of the heroic measures of his chief with regard to South Africa. His Lordship can, if he chooses, dissolve the present unrepresentative legislatures, to which only the duds have gone, and convene a National Assembly securing for the latter constituent powers. India will have then no reason to non-cooperate, for the destiny of India will be in the hands of her trusted leaders. There need be no apprehensions of India going out of the Empire, if that loose federation of British nations, called by courtesy an Empire, can make room for her on terms of complete equality.

It is a mistake to suppose that the tremendous moral and political movement, known as Non-Cooperation, has as its objective only the righting of the Khilafat and the Punjab wrongs. A distinguished lawyer who has renounced his practice said to the present writer that he was keen on Swaraj alone as that was bound to end all our grievances. No compromise, therefore, is possible to-day. Even a generous gesture accompanied by the promise of Swaraj at an early date will not satisfy the people of India. Lord Reading cannot be a success unless he faces facts squarely. Will he have the courage—for he certainly has the vision—to do the right thing? Where a Milner has led the way, it is not difficult for a Reading to follow.—Yours, etc.,

INDIAN.

A DANGEROUS ROAD

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is, indeed, surprising that not a single police patrol is to be seen on a road like Sleater Road, which is quite unsafe for the public to pass through after dark. The gas lamps are at a considerable distance from one another and the light thrown by them is far from being satisfactory. The result is that the *badmashes* take advantage of this state of affairs and thank the Municipality for the facility they give to them in gaining their foul object. The light is so hazy that people cannot see faces distinctly even from a distance of a couple of yards, thanks to the splendid lighting of the Municipality of a city which claims to be the "Urbs Prima in India"!

When such conditions prevail on a road like this, it is imperative for the authorities concerned to have a strict police supervision there. Many foul deeds have been perpetrated on this road in the past, and yet, it is surprising that the attention of the police is not drawn to this state of affairs.

The latest occurrence of this kind last week, when Mr. Madon, the editor of the "Praja Mitra and the Parsi", was cowardly attacked by some Bori *badmashes*, corroborates my statement and leaves not a shadow of doubt that police supervision is necessary on this road.—Yours, etc.,

F. N. BHARUCHA.

Bombay, April 4.

THE KANARA FOREST COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Apropos of your remarks on Kanara Forest Committee, I cannot help saying that you have placed Kanara under a further debt of gratitude by striking the right note at the right moment. Whoever knows Kanara also knows that there is none in that District who has studied the question of the Kanara Forest and Agriculture, so thoroughly and impartially as Mr. Masur and no committee can be complete without him. I also entirely agree that the large agriculturist Havig community must needs be represented on the committee and the name of Mr. S. S. Shastri, pleader, Honavar, occurs to one naturally in this connection. He is just the public leader who commands the confidence of the Havigs both Up-ghat and below-ghat. The Minister in charge of forests is evidently very anxious to do justice to Kanara and I feel that he can not do better than nominate these two gentlemen as non-official members on th proposed Forest Committee. Non-Co-operation, boycott of committee, non-Brahmin interests, non-communal representation, etc., to which Mr. S. G. Warty refers in his recent letter to you, have no place in the practical politics of Kanara.—Yours, etc.,

SHANKAR BALKRISHNA DUBHASHE,
Member for Kanara.

Bombay, April 5.

A DASTARDLY ATTACK.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I presume you are by this time aware of the mean and cowardly assault made on the Editor of one of four contemporary papers viz., the "Praja Mitra," by some of the hooligans and bravoes of the Bohra community, not I think without connivance of the wretched affair by some of the so-called responsible but self-interested partisans of the Mullaji. You are also, perhaps, aware why feelings among this community are roused against this paper at the present moment but I should not anticipate your knowledge on the present situation among the Bohra community resulting from the Bohra Charity case for I am writing this for the benefit of the readers of your paper. The Gujarati daily under reference unlike some of the sister papers is rendering faithful service to the cause of the community for a long time and after the decision of the Bohra Charity case, letters are appearing in the said paper explaining how unreasonable are the rejoicings of the Bohras since the Mullaji has lost the case on the main issue, and since the *provisional* success which the Mullaji has attained on a side—issue namely, that of the Dai-ul-Mutlaq—an issue although important from a sentimental point of view is an issue which formed no part of the relief sought by the Advocate-General in the case, and did not warrant an iota of justification for the profuse and gala rejoicings that are made and encouraged by the Mullaji. The policy which the Mullaji has adopted to assert and impose powers, unjustifiable and unheard of in Islam and the ready and believing ear which he gives to the advice of some good-for-nothing fellows has already, to my mind, inauguarated an era of economic ruin of the community for such a policy requires for its maintenance a huge amount of gold every farthing of which must come from his followers upon any and every excuse. But, sir, I am not going to make a digression in this letter by discussing the policy of the Mullaji and the present situation among the Bohras (which, if you will kindly allow, will form the subject matter of another letter from me in your paper) for in this letter my only purpose is to show whole-heartedly my abhorrence against the cowardly and outrageous treatment meted out by the hooligans of my community to an editor of a responsible paper who knows how to do his duty and at the same time to convey to him my assurance that the conduct meted out to him does not at all represent the mood of the main portion of the community and my hopes that he will not be deterred by such a dastard attempt from doing his duties as faithfully and unflinchingly as he has been hitherto doing for furtherance of the cause of truth and enlightened progress in the community.—Yours, etc.,

A DAOODI BOHRA.

FAMINE IN BIJAPUR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It has already been brought to the notice of the public that the condition of the poor people in Bijapur District is bad on account of famine there. Some steps are also being taken to relieve the distress. About 20 thousand rupees have been collected. But the amount is too small to take up work on a scale which will do good to the majority of people whose condition really needs help from outside. The resources of Bombay Permanent Famine Relief Fund have been tapped with the result of 10 thousand rupees. There was a lederette in your paper of 24th instant to the effect that there is still on hand a portion of the large amount given to Ahmednagar district for this purpose unused. Then why should not a portion of it be placed at the disposal of the Bijapur Famine Committee, so that that Committee may also do some good work.

My second suggestion is that there is a balance of 70 thousand rupees with the Bijapur Recruiting Committee. This amount was deposited with the local firms at interest. This has been withdrawn by the Collector who is the President of the Committee and kept in the Government Treasury. It bears no interest. Then why not utilize a part or the whole of this towards this purpose. The amount has been paid by the people of this district only. It is now lying idle. The object for which it was collected is happily over. Then why not give back the amount to the people when they are in distressed circumstances and thus form a permanent famine fund for the district which has also the honour of occupying the second place in the Presidency from the famine point of view.

It must also be stated that the attention of the Collector who is the president of the Committee has been drawn. Uptill now no action has been taken about this matter. Why this lethargy, Sir, when matters are going from bad to worse the fond hope that attention is more quickly paid if it is drawn through the columns of a public paper than is done through other channels. Hence this is done, Mr. Editor.—Yours, etc.

N. R. K.

Bijapur, April 1.

PETTY TYRANNY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg to bring to your kind notice the high-handedness exercised by Mr. Chowksee, a Parsee Shipping Agent of Messrs. Graham & Co. on board the Steamer "s.s. Assyria" bound for Liverpool on the 17th. instant. The facts are as follows:—

Captain Zaki Bey, a released Turkish prisoner of War, with his mother and sister and four other non-commissioned Turkish officers was to sail for Constantinople by the Steamer. He could not secure 1st or 2nd class passages, so he was obliged to get seats on the deck. The Turkish ladies occupied the seats alloted to them, and Captain Zaki Bey along with his companions was outside the steamer talking to his friends, when Mr. Chowksee, who was making the passengers shift and reshift from one place to another, thus harassing them unnecessarily, advanced towards the ladies and asked them to vacate their seats. The ladies did not understand what he was talking about, so they remained silent. This annoyed Mr. Chowksee, who caught hold of Captain Zaki Bey's mother and pushed her in a most merciless and insulting manner. Being thus maltreated, the ladies began to cry. An Armenian ran to us and informed of what had happened. We went to the spot to enquire into the matter, but Mr. Chowksee rushed towards us, and spoke in a harsh tone, ordering us to go out. We calmly explained to him that it was an intolerable offence on his part to catch hold and push a purda lady without referring the matter to her male companions. But Mr. Chowksee, instead of being ashamed of his conduct, rashly said he would ask the Captain of the steamer to turn us all out. We asked him to tender an apology to the offended lady, but he turned his face contemptuously and said he would not apologise to Turks. Mr. Chowksee's behaviour was intolerable all through, and if the Companies, whose agent he is, do not keep him within sufferable bounds, some passenger may, some day, twist his tail, and pay him in the same coin so that he may realize his position. We were sorry to observe that Mr. Chowksee was troubling other passengers too. One Armenian girl was seen weeping at his merciless behaviour, and another found sobbing under similar circumstances. He was holding a despotic sway, characterised by tyranny and misbehaviour towards the passengers, forgetting altogether that his services were employed for the comfort of those whom he was maltreating.

In the end, may I ask the Police Department whether they know what goes on with the passengers in the Shipping Companies and Agencies, and if so, whether they realize what their duties are to remove the grievances of the poor public. In case no attention is paid to it, I shall be constrained to bring to light all that is kept so far hidden from the public at large.—Yours, etc.

SIDDIQ ALI KHAN,
Accountant,
Central Khilafat Committee of India.

March, 20.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 5th April, 1921, giving data for the preceding 24 hours

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and the air is considerably drier than usual. Both day and night temperatures are much higher than usual.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded at Agra and Mainpuri. Humidity is in defect. Day temperature is higher than usual; night temperature is above normal except at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear and at most stations the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is higher than usual except at Karachi; night temperature is above normal at Mount Abu.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Indore and Bhavnagar-Para. Day temperature remains higher than usual, Ahmedabad and Deesa reporting a maximum temperature reading of 111 degree; night temperature is nearly normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear and at most stations humidity is in defect. Day temperature is slightly higher than usual; night temperature is below the average at Hoshangabad and is nearly normal elsewhere.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded in the north and moderately clouded in the south of the division. The air is slightly damper than usual at Bombay. Day temperature is nearly normal; night temperature is higher than usual at Ratnagiri and Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in excess at Poona and Belgaum and is in defect in north Hyderabad and in the north of the Bombay Deccan. Day temperature is higher than usual in Hyderabad and at Malegaon and Ahmednagar; night temperature is above the average in Hyderabad and in the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rain has fallen generally in south Malabar and west Ceylon. Skies are moderately clouded on the west and lightly clouded at most stations in the rest of the reporting area in the Peninsula. Day temperature remains higher than usual to the north of the latitude of Bombay, the excess above normal being 8 to 15 in the Punjab; night temperature remains also above normal in the Punjab. A depression lies over the Punjab.

Forecast.—Local rain is likely in Malabar. A few light falls may occur in the Konkan and the Bombay Deccan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 4th April 1921.

Weather has been dry except for a few falls of rain in Malabar and the Bombay Deccan. Trivandrum reports half an inch. The western disturbance is feeble and is now affecting Kashmir.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

High Water.

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
Monday	11th	h. m. m0 45 1 28a	ft. in. 27 11 28 7

Low Water.

Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still.
Monday	11th	h. m. m6 57 7 22a	ft. in. 14 9 17 10

S S Skuld from Bangkok. Agents Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co.:—2140 pieces teak squares, 142172 pieces teak scantling, 2602 bdles, teak scantling, 696 pieces, teak planks.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals

April 5.

S S St. Augustino Abbey, Copper Hamburg.
S S Moroco, Montgomery, Hull.
S S City of Corinth, Field, New York.
S S Franz Ferumand, Hollingsworth Busreh.
S S Aungoan, Taylor, Karachi.
S S Bandra, Fitzherbert, Busreh.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Oolobaria, Lane, Rangoon.
S S Kerroo, Ryon, Rangoon
S S City of London, Eliot, Liverpool via Karachi.
S S Risaldar, Hinton, Java via Rangoon.
S S Gazana, Hipburn, Calcutta.
S S Coconada Cook, Suez.
S S Karoa, Stewart, Durban, etc.
S S Breconian Shelbie, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Khosrou for Jeddah.
Steamer Akbar, for Jeddah.
Steamer Ranee for Calcutta.
Steamer Hwah Ting for Busreh.

S S St. Augustino Abbey:—The steamer St. Augustino Abbey, 5260 tons, Captain W. J. Copper, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Moroco:—The Wilson Line steamer Moroco, 2282 tons, Captain H. Montgomery, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a general cargo.

S S City of Corinth:—The W and A. Graham Company's steamer City of Corinth, 3472 tons, Captain S. Field, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo 2 passengers.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Company's steamer Bandra, 1877 tons, Captain D C. Fitzherbert, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a eneral cargo and 690 passenger.

S S Oolobaria: The B I S N Company's steamer Oolabaria, 3436 tons, Captain C. H. Lane, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Kerroo:—The W and A Graham Coy's steamer Kerroo, 3941 tons, Captain E Ryon, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S City of London:—The City Line steamer City of London 5713 tons, Captain A. J. Elliott, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool via Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Risaldar:—The T M Company's steamer Risaldar, 3091 tons, Captain K C D Hinton, wil sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Java via Rangoon, with a general cargo.

S S Gazana:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gazana, 3191 tons, Captain F D. Hepburn will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Coconada:—The B I S N Company's steamer Coconada, 2161 tons Captain G T Cook, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Suez, with ballast.

S S Karoo:—The B I S N Company's African mail steamer Karoa, 3607 tons, Captain W F Stewart, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passeigers.

S S Breconian:—The steamer Breconian, 2577 tons, Captain H R Shelbie, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

EXPORT

April 5.

S S City of London for Liverpool:—20 bales wool, Forbes F Campbell and Co.

S S Kaisar-I-Hind for London:—25 bales cow hides, P E Boyce and Co.; 3003 cwt. myrabollams, P. Mathuradas, 13 cwt lamb skins, H A N Shirazi.

S S Eastern Merchant for New York:—4 bdles carpet, E Nowroji and Co.; 45 cwt. cardomum E Nowroji and Co.; 2000 cwt. myrabollams, Forbes F Campbell and Co.; 1 bdle woolen carpet H Carroni and Co.

S S Eastern Merchant for Barcelona:—50 cwt. cow gatts, Cox and Co. 200 bales cotton, Toyo M. Kaisha.

S S Talls City for New York:—500 cwt. chillies, S Goverdhandas and Co.; 300 cwt. chillies, C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Yashida Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 300 bales cotton, C. Bomanjee and Co; 100 bales cotton Yokohama Kaisha, 1500 bales cotton, N W K Kaisha.

S S Yashida Maru for Yakaochi:—1600 bales coton, N W K Kaisha.

S S Yashida Maru for Osaka:—250 bales cotton, N W K Kaisha; 400 bales cotton, Yokohama K Kaisha.

S S Yashida Maru for Moji:—200 bales cotton Yokohama K Kaisha.

S S Yashida Maru for Yakohama:—1300 bales cotton, Yokohama K Kaisha.

S S Kidderpore for Kobe:—48 bales cotton, Gosho K Kaisha; 500 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha.

S S Kidderpore for Hongkong: 1000 bales cotton twist, Currimbhoy and C 1000 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co

S S Kidderpore for Harphong:—21000 bales cotton, Volkert Bros; 500 bales cotton, Killachand Devchand and Co.

S S Dilwara for Hongkong:—312 cwt gum debanum, M Jafferbhoy; 1000 bales cotton, twist, David Sassoon and Co.; 900 bales cotton twist, J David; 500 bales cotton twist, Currimbhoy and Co.; 1 pot Rosa oil K Jooma; 1000 bales cotton C. Bomanji and Co.; 80 cases butter Persian Dairy Co.; 200 bales cotton yarn, R D Tata and Co.; 500 bales cotton twist Sassoon J David.

S S Dilwara for Shanhai:—1 cwt. raisins, Persian Dairy Co.; 100 bales cotton C Bomanjee and Co.

S S Delogoa Maru for Moji:—173 bales ton Toyo M Kaisha.

S S Delegoa Maru for Shanghai:—450 bales cotton, Toyo M Kaisha; 5 bales cotton yarn, China M. Trading Co. 200 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co. 300 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

IMPORT

5th April.

S S Ataka from Moulmein, Agents Mitsui Bishen Kaisha:—4049 pieces teak square, 115469 pieces, teak posts and plaks, 116835 pieces teak scantling, 21483 bdles teak scantling, 2600 pieces posts, 889 pieces planks, 4027 bdles baloons.

S S Koroa from Durban, Agents British India Steam N. Co.:—499-10 tons coal, 222 bags sunsuns, 134 bags copra, 7 bags napupa seed, 850 cases ghee, 7 bags mogo beans, 15 cases blue, 138 bales cotton, 32786 pacs sugar, 176 bags sessume seed 2427 bales cloves, 890 bales clovestums, 249 bags cowree shell, 27 cases biscuits, 50 bags bottles 50 bags Colombo root, 61 bags groundnut, 40 pkgs bees wax, 27 bags cigarette paper, 1 case cigarette paper; 55 bags gum, 125 bags potatoes, 473 tusks ivory.

"—and 'Wincarnis' ensures a *progressive* increase of renewed health for those who are

Weak, Anaemic, Nervous or Run-down"

¶ A most satisfactory feature of 'Wincarnis' is that it ensures a *progressive* increase of renewed health—a *day-by-day improvement* in the vigour and vitality of the body.

¶ And the reason is that 'Wincarnis' exercises a *four-fold* action upon the debilitated system.

¶ Because "Wincarnis' is a Tonic, a Restorative, a Blood-builder and a Nerve-strengthener—all in one.

¶ Thus, while it brings *new strength* it promotes *new, rich, red blood*, it gives *new nerve force* to the nerves and *new vitality* to the whole body.

¶ That is why over 10,000 doctors recommend 'Wincarnis.'

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¶ And let 'Wincarnis' give *you* the new health you desire—the new health which comes from rich, red blood, strong, steady nerves and abundant vitality.

¶ But be *sure* you get 'Wincarnis.' *Beware of imitations and substitutes.*

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any irregularity of the system a remedy can be at once administered. Those who use them recommend them to their friends. Obtainable, as all Chemists and Stores, or post free from Chemists Sole Agents, Chemist, BOMBAY.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Bandra Municipality Special General Meeting, 6-30 p.m.

Public meeting in connection with the Satyagraha Week, at Shantaram's Chawl, Kandewadi, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

Public meeting at the K. D. O. Mahajan Wadi, 9-30 p.m. (S. T.).

Mails for Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, L. Marquis, etc., and for S. Africa per the Karoa close at 9 p.m.

Bombay Chamber of Commerce, annual Genl. Meeting, Parsi Bazar St., 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, April 7.

54th Anniversary celebration of the Bombay Prarthana Samaj, Prarthana Mandir 6-30 p.m., Hon. Mr. R. P. Paranjpye will preside.

FRIDAY, April 8.

Declaration of Results of M.A., Intermediate Agriculture and B.Ag., Examinations, 12 noon.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Gentlemen of the Special and the Common Jury Summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions (except those empanelled in Case No. 1 now going on) need not attend until they see a notice in the papers requiring their attendance.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N Y K steamer Kawachi Maru, Eastward bound, arrived at Kobe on the 2nd April.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

The band of the G I P Railway Regt. A F (India) will play at the Bombay Gymkhana this (Wednesday) evening commencing at 6-15 p.m.

NATIONAL VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The captain of the Swaraja Sabha Volunteers Corps requests the presence of all the National Volunteers of different Corps to be present at 5-45 p.m. precise at Shantaram Chawl.

SWARAJYA SABHA VOLUNTEER CORPS.

The volunteers of the above Corps are required to be present in full Uniform this evening at Shantaram's Chawl at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) punctually.

A QUARRYNAN'S ACCIDENTAL DEATH.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Jeckla Samla a stonecutter residing at Jacob's Circle, who on the 20th ultimo, while cutting a stone was severely hurt by a heavy boulder falling from behind, breaking his spine. He died yesterday at the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he was removed soon after the accident.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

NORTH BOMBAY BOY-SCOUT TROOPS.

The following scouts have passed the Second Class Test held last month. The test included Scoutcraft, complete Semaphore and Morse Signalling as well as elementary cooking, First Aid, Cycling, Swimming, Pelmanism Ju-Jitsu and Military Drill.

N. F Mehta, K K Stationmaster, Y J Gajdar, J S Commirsriate, J J Mehta, K C Mistry, Soloman Israel, Mirza Showkatbeg, Abdul Rehman; Mohamad Hassan Shermohamad G M Bagwe J B Patel.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s.s. Thougwa via Negapatam, will be closed at the General P st Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 6th inst.

As the next Homeward English Mail steamer 'Caledonia' will sail on Sunday the 10th April 1921, mails will be closed at the Bombay G. P. O. on that day instead of on Saturday the 9th instant at the usual hours.

Registered articles with a late fee will not be accepted on Sunday the 10th April 1921. The latest hours of posting registered articles will be at 6-30 p.m. on Saturday the 9th.

MARWARI KILLED BY RUNNING TRAIN.

On Monday at about 8 o'clock in the morning an up-train bound for Victoria Terminus had just halted at the Ghatkoper Station when a Marwaree merchant jumped from the down platform and was running across the metals to get into the train when he was knocked down and run over by a train coming from the opposite direction. He was at once removed to the Thana Civil Hospital where he died.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality of the city during the week ending April 4, viz., 1,526 was 86 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 31.01. The figures for the 14th week of 1920 were mortality 839 and death-rate 44.54; those for the week during the preceding quinjuennium (1916-20) were mortality 960 and the death-rate 50.96.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 52 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 662, against 70 and 622 respectively in the preceding week. 8 notifications of Influenzal Pneumonia were received during the week. Of the total deaths 338 were among infants under one year of age, 55 deathe occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the City.

Cholera continued absent during the week. Small-pox caused 65 attacks and 39 deaths and Plague 64 attacks and 47 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 466 and compares favourably with the number returned in the 14th week of 1920 which was 348 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years 1916-20) namely 373.

The total mortality on the 4th instant was 214 as compared with 119 on the corresponding day of last year 202 in 1919. There were 10 attacks and 4 deaths from Plague and 9 attack and 1 death from small-pox.

BENGAL COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 5.

At a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council resolution urging steps to be taken for total separation of Judical from Executive functions in the administration of the Bengal Presidency was discussed for full three hours. There were three similar motions and three amendments. Eventually the original motion was carried, the amendments being withdrawn. Another resolution adopted to-day, was to the effect that no official member of a local board in Bengal should stand for election as its chairman.

SATYAGRAHA WEEK.

TODAY PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Under the joint auspices of the Swarajya Sabha, Khilafat Committee, Indian Home Rule League and the National Union public meeting will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 6.30 p.m. (S.T.) at Shantaram's Chawl, Kandewadi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside.

Lala Lajpatrai, Messrs. V. J. Patel and Marmaduke Pickthall will be among the speakers.

MEETING AT K. D. O. MAHAJAN WADI.

A public meeting will also be held at the Katchi Dassa Osval Mahajan Wadi, Khadak, Mandvi at 9-30 p.m.

STUDENTS TO COLLECTION FOR TILAK FUND

The students of the Rastriya Shala will approach the Bombay public for a contribution to the All-India Tilak Memorial Swarajya Fund during the Satyagraha Week.

It is hoped the public will extend their sympathetic hand towards them.

RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

Rs. 300 FINE FOR KILLING LABOURER

At the Esplanade Police Court before Rao Bahadur Chunilal Setalvad; Inspector Kha charged Mr. Hormasji Pestonji Daroowalla; Parsi motor-driver with causing the death of one Sadhoo Mathabordeo a Hindu labourer by rash motor driving.

Mr. Y. S. Chowdhary defended the accused.

Mr. Kirk-Smith, Public Prosecutor stated that on the 18th February, last at 3-30 p.m. the accused, who was coming from the direction of Colaba to Frere Road, was driving the motor-lorry loaded with earth, cotton bales, etc., very fast, without oven blowing the horn. The seat of his car was high and he could see anyone standing in front of him.

As the deceased, who was on the direction of Colaba, was just going to empty his basket full of stones a few yards from the lace where he was standing he was knocked own by a motor-lorry driven by the accused ith the result that the right wheels of it assed over his body and he became unconcious. He was at once taken to the nearest Hospital where he died on account of having received severe injuries. one Mahommad Saleh a "muccadam" standing just near the deceased asked the accused to halt his car when he saw the zdeceased being run over by it; but the car was stopped by the accused about ten or fifteen paces from the place where he was standing. The accused was driving his car very fast as the road was quite smooth and without any impediment.

Mohammad Salem the Muccadam in corroborating the above statement stated that he actually saw the accused driving his lorry very fast without blowing the horn.

The defence of the accused was that the car was not being driven very fast and that he several times blew the horn but the accused while crossing the road was accidentally knocked down by the car.

His Worship disbelieved the statement of the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 300 or in default to suffer an imprisonment for two months. If the fine be recovered it should be paid to the wife of the deceased.

AN EMPLOYEE'S LAPSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. R. Khairaz Walji Harjivan and employee the Incorporated Stores at Kalbadevi was charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant of a sum of Rs. 675.

The facts of the case are that on the 28th ultimo the Manager of the Stores had given Rs. 675 to the cashier, Somilal Bhogalbhai with instructions to pay the sum to the accountant. The cashier passed the money on to the accused for delivery to the accountant. The accused absconded with the money but the same evenin he was arrested on suspicion by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police at Grant Road and searched. He had Rs. 621 in his pocket, also some articles which he had purchased with a part of the money.

The accused pleaded guilty He was convicted and sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 125 or, in default, to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, April 5.

The market to-day has been more active in the jute section. Howrahs were in strong demand and heavy turnover was done round about Rs. 40-8. Coal shares were in fair inquiry, and big business was recorded in Karanpura at higher rates. Cotton were active and inclined to go higher. In the miscellaneous section British India Corporation both ordinary and deferred were in strong demand but scrip was difficult to find. Hatirkool Oil, Thornycroft and Indo-Burmah Tin were in demand. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bhulanbararee 39-12, Bengal Bhatdee 13-8, Karanpura 18-6, New Beerbhoom 39, Sibpore 40-12, Sendra 29-12.

Jute:—Auckland 275 s.l., Century 6, Craig 7, Dalhousie 400, Empire 48-12 s.l., Fort Gloster 790, Gourepore 825 s.l., Howrah 40-10, Kamarhatty 755, Kanknarah 455, Kinnison 895 s.l., New Central (pref) 102, Union 649, Waverley 9-14 s.l.

Miscellaneous:—Automatic Tools 9-6, Bengal Flour 477, Bengal Lead 5, Bengal Nagpore Cotton 327, British India Corporation (ord) 11-2 and (pref) 102 s.l., Clive Engineering 7, Calcutta Oil and Cake 812, Calcutta Ice 26-8, Dunbar Cotton 376, Hume Pipes 10-12, Hatirkool Oil 9-8, Indo Burmah Tin 4-10, Indian Iron and Steel (old) 71 and (new) 29 discount Imperial Bank of India 1215, Marshal Sons and Co 7, Madan Theatres 1410, Mayubhan; Railway 53, Thorncroft (India) Ltd. 7-8, Tinevelly Textile 14-6, Tata Industrial Bank par, Titaghur Paper 320.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 56 and small lots were done at Rs. 56-6. War Bonds short loans at 99-10, 1925 at 99-4 and 1928 at 99-8 per cent.

Exchange:—Bank Telegraphic Transfer one shiling three and half pence and Demand Bills one shilling three and nine sixteenth pence.

OUR PRESENT EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

"FACTORY FOR MANUFACTURING CLERKS."

SENATE CONSIDER SADLER REPORT.

A meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held yesterday evening the Sir Cowasji Jehanjir University Hall the Hon. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor of the University presiding.

After the minutes of the last meeting wer duly confirmed. the Vice-Chancellor expressed his regret, on behalf of the members of the Senate, at the sad and premature dismise of Dr. Sorab Nariman, who, in the capacity of a member of the Senate and the Syndicate had rendered great services to the Bombay University.

On the motion of Principal S. M. Masani the following new Fellow were assigned to the Faculties shown against their name:—The Hon. Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, (Law) Prof. P. A. Wadia, (Arts) Dr. P. N. Ramina, (Medicine) Prof. K. R. Kantikar, (Arts and science) (Election as a Fellow by the Faculty of Arts) Mr. M. K. Shaikh, (Arts) Prof. N. D. Minocher Homji, (Arts) Major C. Fernandes, (Medicine) Prof. M L. Tannon, (Arts) Prof. A. K. Trivedi, (Arts).

The following proposal of Dr. N. G. Chandwarkar was accepted:—

PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS.

That, as recommended by the Syndicate, Dr. Radha Kamal Mookerjee, M.A., P.R.S., Ph.D., Lecturer in Economics in the University of Calcutta, be appointed (subject to approval by Government) Professor of Economics in the University Sshool of Ecnomics and Sociology on the following terms:—

(1) that the appointment be for three years;

(2) that his salary be Rs. 1,000 a month, rising to Rs. 1,200 by annual increments of Rs. 100;

(3) that his work as University Professor of Economic be primarily to train post-graduate students in the methods of economic research and that at the beginning of each academic year he should submit to the Syndicate a programme of the work he proposes to do with the students during the year;

(4) that the appointment should date from the 1st of June 1921.

The resolution of Mr. K. Natarajan. That, "as recommended by the Syndicate, the revised courses be *substituted* with effect from the year 1922 *for* the existing courses in History and Philosophy at the M.A. Examination," was carried.

Dr. N. A. F. Moos resolution that, "as recommended by the Faculty of Science and the Syndicate, the following regulation be *substituted* for regulation 160 in Science (page 189 of the Calender for 1920-21):—

"160. Each candidate must have obtained the degree of Licentiate or Bachelor of Civil Engineering in the University of Bombay or some University recognized by it, and must have practised as a Civil Engineer for at least three years after receiving either of the said degree," was also carried.

Principal A. M. Masani next moved the following resolution, which was duly seconded and supported.

That the Senate records its opinion that the affiliation of the New Poona College be extended by the addition of the Honoure course in Mathematics to the B.A. degree courses for which the College is at present affiliated.

The resolution was, on being put to the vote, declared carried.

GIFT BY INDIAN COMMUNITY IN KOBE.

The Senate, then, gave its consideration to an offer of Rs. 10,216-5-4 ,invested in 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan) subscribed by the Indian Community in Kobe, Japan, for the foundation of a Scholarship to perpetuate the memory of the late Dr. Dadabhoy Naoroji to be awarded annually to any Indian girl student who obtains the highest number of marks in English at the Matriculation Examination.

Accordingly the Hon. Sir Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar moved the following resolution.

That, as recommended by the Syndicate, the offer of Rs. 10,216-5-4 made by the Indian community in Kobe, Japan, for the foundation of a University Scholarship in memory of the late Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji, be accepted with the best thanks of the Senate and that the following regulations be adopted for the award and tenure of the Scholarship:—

1. A Scholarship, to be designated "The Dr. Dadabhai Naoroji Scholarship," of the annual value of Rs. 300, tenable for a period of two years, shall be awarded every year by the Syndicate to the candidate who passes the Matriculation Examination with the highest number of marks in English from among the Indian female candidates, on condition that the Scholar executes her studies during the tenure of the Scholarship at a College affiliated to the University of Bombay.

(Note.—The term "Indian female candidate" shall mean any female candidate born or domiciled within the dominions of His Majesty in India of parents habitually resident in India and not established there for temporary purposes only or within any territories of any native prince or chief under the suzerainty of His Majesty exercised through the Governor-General of India or through any Governor or other officer subordinate to the Governor-General of India).

The resolution was seconded and on being put to the vote, it was unanimously carried.

SADLER COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION.

The Senate, then, took up the question with regard to the presentation of the Report of the Committee appointed by the Senate on the 8th March last to consider the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission, which have already been given publicity to in these columns.

Accordingly Dr. Accacio Viegas moved the following resolution:—

"That the Report of the Committee appointed to consider the recommendations of he Calcutta University Commission be approved and adopted and that Government be requested to take necessary action on the lines of the Report".

In moving the above resolution Dr. Viegas said that the Report of the Calcutta University Commission deserves their careful attention and that after taking into consideration some of the recommendations made by it, would be better if they decided once and for all to their present system of education. Continuing, Dr. Viegas said that there was no reason why they should feel shy to adopt the Report of the Commission which was based on sound educational principles. He did not like to dilate, at great length, on the present system of education, but he would say, in short, that every educationist did not approve of their system, as it was faulty to a great extent, and therefore it was high time that they discharged their duty in a right manner. For if they saw the unanimous conclusion of the Committee their point would be succinct.

A CLERK FACTORY.

Continuing, Dr. Viegas stated that their present college courses were absolutely misplaced and that they constituted nothing but a mere school course and that, under the existing circumstances they should bear in mind that particular fact as well. They had to admit their mistake with great shame that their University was a factory for manufacturing clerks and graduates.

Concluding, Dr. Viegas pointed out that the U. P. Council had adready adopted the main recommendations of the Calcutta Commission Report which he was asking them to do that evening.

Mr. Dalvi seconded the resolution.

As the members of the Senate required time to discuss the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission Report by holding several meetings in succession, it was finally decided on the motion of Mr. Mirza Ali Mohammed Khan to adjourn the meeting till the 5th of July.

FAMINE IN JAMBUSAR.

MR. VAGVIK'S REJOINDER.

Sir,—I have carefully read and re-read the letter published by Mr Adarjee Mancherjee Dalal in reply to my criticism of the relief measures taken by the local officers in the Jambusar Taluka. I regret to see that Mr Dalal had allowed himself, inspite of his asservation to the contrary to stoop so low as to shower fulsome praises on the local officers who are supposed to be doing now and ever what the situation demands. I am also pained to see the President of the District Local Board making inaccurate statements about the number of persons employed on the test works as also about their wages and prices of Jowaree. And I am surprised to see the Chairman of the Famine Relief Committee setting down his Committee's work in defence of local officers. What is however more important than all this is that Mr. Dalal has struck the whole gamen of official and non-official relief in order to answer the two specific charges levelled against the officers in the District.

I will first take up the irrelevant matters. Mr. Dalal would ask us to believe that the Mamlatdars and the Prant officers being "our own Indian officers" err, if at all, on the right side in assessing crops and hold to their opinions in 90 out of 100 cases even when the Collector is disposed to disagree with them. Now these compliments to "our own Indian officers" were unnecessary in view of my admission about the suspension of the revenue demand in the Taluka. How far, these officers have always "shown a correct appreciation of their duties" can, however, be well judged by reminding ourselves of the weighty protest recorded in your columns by my friend Mr. K. M. Munshi against the ruthless revenue policy pursued in several parts of the Broach District last year. The public will also be interested to know that it was decided in the first instance to suspend the current year's demand at the village of Vilayet in Amod Taluka and then—Heaven knows under whose inspiration—the headman was suddenly called upon to collect revenues. He being evidently endowed with greater sense of self-respect than his immediate superiors resigned his post and joined his father in giving courageous reply to all the threats and blandishments which "our own Indian revenue officer" Mr Desai had the temerity to administer to them.

Much has been made by Mr. Dalal about the tourings and the anxieties and the constant correspondence which fall to the lot of all officers. It is easily pointed out that if they work and travel according to the rules of their service they earn good salaries for their trouble besides hard work is no index of sympathy as perhaps the most hardworking of Viceroys—I mean Lord Curzon distinguished himself for the deepest lack of sympathetic imagination. And the officers of the District Board and the leader of the District have to blame themselves rather than praise the Collector if his exhortations were necessary to rouse them to a sense of their own duties.

Mr. Dalal has given a pompous list of 7 items of relief at the end of his letter. To take up the first I alluded in my original letter to the acute conditions of famine prevailing in the seaside villages of the Taluka. There is no fresh water available in many of these vihages. Government began) therefore, carting a couple of casks of water to about 10 villages from the beginning of January. But unfortunately some evil genius dogs all Government measures. For Government has stopped sending these precious casks to 3 villages, thus reducing the number of relief villages to 7. The monthly expense incurred by Government on this measure is about Rs. 500. These facts will enable the public to guage the measure of generosity involved in spending a trifling sum on maintaining the very thread of life in 7 villages of the Taluka.

Water famine further necessitates measures for watering cattle. The District Local Board, therefore, began paying Kosias for filling water troughs in about 53 villages from the beginning of March. The total expense incurred by the Board amounts to about 800 rupees which means an average of Rs. 15 per village. The first non-official president of the Board should however realize the distinction between Government and the Board which is sought to be made independent of the former and ought not to make the Board's work an excuse for official listlessness.

I wonder how Mr. Dalal has been induced to speak of 3½ lakhs of Tagavi. For not more than about 2 lakhs were actually given as *Tagavi* in the Jambusar Taluka upto the end of March. Probably Mr Dalal refers to the total amount of *Tagavi* given in the whole famine area or the district. But is it fair to delude the public by giving figures for a larger area when only a part is the subject matter of controversy?

I now return to the two definite charges I levelled against the local officers and Mr. Dalal's explanation about them. A statement of facts will at once clear up the situation. Rs. 1,000 were sanctioned for opening works at Vedach and Jhamadi each. Both the works were opened in January and drew 150 and 60 labourers respectively. When the funds were exhausted both the works were closed. one in the end of January and the other in February. Can it then be said that "people have availed themselves of it *in very small numbers.*" Does not Mr. Dalal with his long experience of famine works know that ordinary labourers are rather shy of resorting to test works in the beginning? The number of employees should therefore be considered sufficient for warranting the continuation and extension of works by all except those who will not see and do.

I regret to see Mr. Dalal writing about wages to 5 to 6 annas a day offered by Government and the District Local Board. Has not Mr. Dalal himself remarked in the visit book at Vedach tank that men got 3, women 2½ and children 1½ annas per day and has he not also in the very same book requested Government to take over these works and start civil works? And jowaree did not sell then at one anna as stated by Mr. Dalal but at five pice per lb. The number of employees mentioned above should thus appear even more adequate in the light of the miserable wages offered to them.

Special reference should be made to the only work started and then closed down by Government at Asarasa. It is the farthest village of the Taluka and situated just near the sea with a population of about 300 souls. Yet the number of persons employed on the work was 100 in the beginning and was reduced to 50 only, when the wages were ruthlessly curtailed. I may also add that Mr. Dalal would find the applications of about 6 other villages of the Taluka for opening famine works if he would turn over the files of the District Local Board office.

Lastly about doles. I admit that the Government's role in the matter begins when private charity is exhausted or insufficient. But it is clear as daylight that private charity does not mean doles given by a Famine Committee out of the funds collected from a whole province but only private alms which maintain destitutes in normal times. These alms have undoubtedly ceased being given in the Taluka or the Famine Committee would not have sanctioned Rs. 700 for giving doles in the Taluka. The Collector does not deserve to be praised but severely criticised for placing on the Committee a burden which he ought to have borne. It is well-known to all famine workers except those who allow themselves to be duped by Government officials that it is the obvious duty of Government to give ordinary doles to destitutes leaving Famine Committees to organise secret relief to the *purdanashin* women and respectable poor who would rather face death than the Government doling officer. The Collector is too shrewd not to know this. It was, therefore, no fit of excessive zeal which induced him to promise in writing to the Famine Committee that doles would be given from March 1. But why fall foul on a Collector for breaking promises which are treated by the highest officer of the Empire as nothing better than mere scraps of paper!

To sum up. Local officers have only passively submitted to the hard necessity of the times by suspending collection of revenue. They have been also generous enough to keep up the flame of life in half a dozen villages by carting a couple of casks of fresh water at a negligible cost. More than this they have refused to do. But what they wanted in broadminded ness they have made up by astuteness. They have made the local boards dance to their arbitrary tune opening and shutting down works at their sweet will regardless of the crying needs of the people. They have [illegible] a set of good [illegible] which they alone [illegible] and could properly bear.—Yours etc.

I. K. YAGNIK.

Lord and Lady Sinha arrived at Howrah on Tuesday morning. On arrival their Excellencies were received by the Private Secretary to Lord Ronaldshay. Lord Sinha left for Puri in the evening.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

AGA KHAN TOURNAMENT.

AJMERE 2 BEAT 119TH INFANTRY 0.

Play in connection with the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament was resumed yesterday on the Gymkhana ground. The attendance was very poor and presented a striking contrast to day before yesterday's surging crowds when even standing room could be secured only with great difficulty. The public knew that the day's hockey exhibition would not be worth much and the play that resulted from the contest between the Ajmer team and the 119th Infantry quite justified the judgment of the public. Fortunately it was a clean and decent game and no player was guilty of any serious breach of rules.

The 119th had an easy time of it up to this time in the Tournament and their being able to come to this stage of the Tournament should be attributed more to a fortunate conjuncture of circumstances than to any outstanding merit of theirs. The Ajmere team was in every way a much superior team to the Infantry men beating their opponents in all departments of the game. The forward line of the 119th was extremely weak and lacked woefully in hitting powers—whereas the Ajmere forwards were a very fast pack working with great harmony and understanding. The defence on the 119th side was better than could have been expected—but where the Infantrymen really scored was in their possessing an excellent goalkeeper Jalal Khan—who performed prodigies of valour between the sticks, effected innumerable saves for his side and elicited the deserved applause of an appreciative gallery of spectators. It is true the better side won—but the wonder is they won by so narrow a margin only considering the many chances they had to establish a decided superiority. As it is of their total score of two goals one was the result of a very questionable penalty bully. The score at the end was Ajmere—2 goals and 119th Infantry nil.

DETAILS OF THE GAME.

Play began with a series of even exchanges from which neither side scored. In fact it was something of a ding-dong struggle during the first fifteen minutes—but later on the Ajmere forwards warmed up to their work and Grant and Nelson kept the defence busy. Play till half-time was announced practically centred round the goal of the Military team—but nothing beyond a sequence of short corners eventuated. Short corners was a feature of the game at least half-a-dozen being given against the 119th but Cherandas and Captain Pears kept the attackers well at bay and thus despite the numerous chances Ajmere had to score when half-time was announced the teams were still on level terms.

Play after half-time proved disastrous to the 119th Infantry. The Ajmere forwards well fed by their backs Maxwell and Phipps kept up an incessant series of attacks and but for the coolness and presence of mind of the 119th custodian these attacks would have levied a heavy toll of goals. After nearly ten minutes of this one sided game the Infantry custodian saved a goal by stopping with his stick and in so doing was judged by the umpire guilty of an offence to be penalised with a penalty-bully. The penalty bully had to be played thrice before Harbour could score the first goal for his side. The Infantry men rallied to the attack but in another five minutes or so Grant the centre-forward scored a second goal for Ajmere off a brainy pass from his confrere on the left. No more goals were scored during the rests of the game. It is true Ajmere attacked again and again but Jalal Khan between the sticks proved better than the defence of the backs of his side and by his resourcefulness and prompt action effected no less than three or four saves. When the closing whistle went off the score stood thus:—

AJMERE ..... 2 Goals.

119TH INFANTRY 0

The teams were:—

AJMERE.

Goal: Barnett; full-back: Butler, Saunders; half-backs: Maxwell, Phipps, Emery; forwards; Pereira Meaney, Grant, Nelson Harbour.

119TH INFANTRY.

Goal: Jalal Khan; full-backs: Lieut. Nun, Naik Cherandas; half-backs: Capt. Pears, Kushal Singh, Babu Ram; forwards: Capt. Orr, Jamadar Visram, Havaldar Namdeo, Krishna, Ganpat.

Umpires: Messrs. Nagporewala and Kapadia.

TO-DAY'S GAME.

5-30 p.m.—98th Infantry v. Jubbulpore

While instructing the newly arrived batch of recruits in sighting exercise with their rifles, Sergt. Dowd of Lincolnshire Regiment was accidently shot dead on Tuesday morning. A.P.

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MANAGER,
"The Bombay Chronicle."
1st February, 1921.

PUBLIC MEETING

SATYAGRAH WEEK.

Under the joint auspices of the Swarajya Sabha, Khilafat Committee, Indian Home Rule League and the National Union a Public Meeting will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at SHANTARAM'S CHAWL, Kandewadi. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will preside

Lala Lajpatrai, Lala Gordhandas, V. J. Patel, Marmaduke Pickthall will be among the speakers.

A Public Meeting will also be held at Katchi Dassa Osval Mahajan Wadi, Khadak, Mandvi at 9-30 p.m

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, April 6, 1921.

WHAT ENGLISHMEN CAN DO.

The political wrongs of India so dominate the situation at present that the social wrongs of Indians are lost sight of temporarily, yet their importance cannot be over-estimated. Every day we hear, from all over the country, the same tale of rudeness shown by Europeans to Indians, and unfair precedence assumed, and in many cases violently asserted, by the former over Indians in their own country. It is impossible to over-estimate the harm that has been and is being done to the good repute of the British in India by the arrogant behaviour of the baser sort of European and half-Europeans, or the excellent effect of every instance of good manners shown by Englishmen towards the people of the country. The guilty parties are, as a rule, the class of Englishmen who, in England, occupy an unexalted station in society and would assuredly not be chosen by any gathering of Englishmen of any class to represent the English either at home or abroad in the articles of manners, social justice and intelligence.

We have in mind a particular instance—only one of many, which have shocked us since our coming to Bombay. In a public restaurant the other night two Englishmen indulged in loud and furious abuse of a poor Indian waiter for a slight delay in serving them, which was not the waiter's fault for he had other tables to attend to, and the kitchen was besides a long way off. The waiter's conduct was, by English standards, perfectly respectful; he was silent when they shouted at him angrily; yet one of them exclaimed "You dirty dog!" and, rising from his seat, declared: "I'll give you Hell." He looked as if he was about to strike the waiter and had he done so, another Englishman would certainly have done his best to knock him down; but, as it happened, he thought better of it and walked off with muttered curses on the "insolence" of "natives." A trifling incident, perhaps, but it is typical of many other trifling incidents which, all together, constitute a grievous wrong That is the kind of thing which makes for bitterness of feeling; especially as the Indian victim believes (rightly or wrongly) that if he ventures to retaliate the "justice" of the Courts will be against him.

That such conduct is not typical of Englishmen, we know; but Indians are justified in regarding it as typical of Englishmen in India so long as it is not publicly condemned by European opinion in this country. It is an evil with which only Englishmen can deal effectively, by keeping a black list of the English who disgrace their countrymen in this way, and taking measures for their punishment, among themselves. In Egypt, in Lord Cromer's reign, delinquents of this species were subjected to a social ostracism and contempt from the officials which had a wonderful effect. We commend this notion to those Englishmen who wish to overcome the "anti-British" feeling in the country. Good manners are a wonderful emollient; and the essence of good manners is to do unto others as you would wish that others, in the same position and circumstances, should do unto you. Englishmen are "natives" in England; and we would ask them to lay aside, for half a minute, the mantle of "the ruling race," and think how they would feel if people of another race and creed and colour behaved to them in England as they behave towards Indians in India.

SOCIALISM AND IMPERIALISM.

We have noticed more than once before that there is something in the atmosphere of the country, or, for the matter of that, in the constitution of the majority of Englishmen in India, which makes the best of them look askance at any manifestation of "advanced views" in the spokesmen of this country. The recent example of a gallant Colonel, who had unflaggingly denounced O'Dwyerism and all that it spells in the British Parliament, hoisting the danger signal after a few brief weeks in India, is enough to make even the most fanatic believer in the theory of the intuitive justice of the British race as a remedy for the grievances of the subject-races, waver in his belief. Without doubting in the least their desire to be honest or their effort to be just, Englishmen, as a rule, it must be said, are, by tradition and training, unfitted to adopt the stand-point of the suffering subject-races. The futility of the reliance on any English party fully appreciating our point of view and proceeding to redress the wrongs of India in a way acceptable to India, is demonstrated by the recent publication of "The Constitution for a Socialist Commonwealth of Great Britain" by Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb. The work, necessarily airing only the authors' suggestions, was produced in answer to an appeal from the Secretary of the International Socialist Bureau for suggestions to put into effect the socialist ideals of a State and its organisation. No one can deny that the work, taken as a whole, is an expression of views of true lovers of the democratic principle in government. But, Democrats and Socialists as these eminent writers are, they are, curiously enough, unable to dissociate themselves from the evil effects of the traditions of their epoch, and rise above the pettiness of an Imperial race. The assumption seems to be tacitly made all through the work, that the British Empire must continue. It is not so much an expressly stated axiom as an inevitable implication of what is stated and suggested. The authors have too good a reputation for intellectual honesty for us to accuse them of the common weakness of the majority of their countrymen, who perceive in the preservation of their Empire an easy means for the economic domination of the world by the British people. If the Empire were suffered to slip through their fingers by any acquiescence in sentimental appeals for equality of treatment and what not, the present economic position of England must also be despaired of.

There are honest Englishmen who do not consciously believe in this aspect of their Empire. And Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb belong to this category. We can, therefore, only explain such an apostacy from the democratic principle as that revealed in their present work by assuming that they have been unconsciously infected by the Imperialist virus. There are fair-dealing Englishmen who do not deliberately desire to exploit, oppress, enslave. But facts such as the squandering of thirty-five crores of India's money in obviously futile attempts at forcing exchange conditions, to the, let us be charitable and say, "unexpected" profit of a great many English individuals, are damning evidence to the contrary, if applied to the entire British race. If the socialist commonwealth, of the type envisaged by the Webbs, is to be born anywhere, the British Empire must give place to a genuine commonwealth of non-whites as well as whites. For, its existence in its present, state will not only make even the most honest English people prone to such misconceptions as that a capitalist Empire can consist with the existence of a socialist commonwealth in any part of the Empire, and least of all in Britain itself; it will also make other nations of the world unable to withstand the Imperialist opposition of Britain and her Dominions. Russia has had no bitterer foe, in her attempt to work out her own new constitution and scheme of society, than Britain. Why? Because, if a Socialist Republic became a reality in Russia to-day, it might become a fact in England to-morrow, which must be combated with all the characteristic love of "muddling through" which is so specially English. The retention of the Empire, will be a standing provocation to the other members of the Comity of Nations. They will see in it the "perfidious" design of Albion t maintain her pre-eminence, and dominate the world. They will resent wha they cannot prevent; and thus render the peace of the world for ever in danger. But there is a more pernicious effect of the existence of the Empire in its present form, inasmuch as it will afford opportunities within the Socialist Commonwealth of England itself for individuals to avoid the socialist regime and to defeat it. The authors thus observe in a charmingly unconscious passage: "There may always be a persistent, though always varying residuum of capitalistic profit-making industries, such as the production of the articles of export to barbarous races or unsocialised States, for which no other provision has been made, the going to and fro of privately owned ships in the oceans of the world. . . . ." But Socialism as a practical scheme of life finds its greatest obstacle in the existence of international trade. Without necessarily requiring that Socialism to be practicable must be international, it must yet be remarked that the socialist community which neglects to control its foreign trade will leave untouched the greatest obstacle to the realisation of its ideals.

The recent prolonged attempts of Soviet Russia to open trade negotiations with capitalist England sufficiently illustrate the point here raised. The socialist statesman realises as much as the classical economist that trade between the nations of the world must be the outcome of the principle of comparative cost. But while the classical economist could rely on his fetish of free competition to regulate that trade, the socialist statesman must perforce introduce the collective action of the community to control the vagaries of international exchange. If exchange with backward or unsocialised communities is left to the free discretion of profit-seeking individuals, the possibility of getting rich quickly would undermine the basis of the whole structure. For the clumsy expedients, inevitable in a transitional state from Capitalism to Socialism, of excess profits tax or high income tax, would not solve the root evil of such want of regulation and control. We shall not now discuss the ethics underlying the exception introduced, or admitted, by the authors, though we would observe that if socialisation of the productive and distributive agencies of a community are any indication of the degree to which that community is civilized, and could, in consequence, be held up as a model for the rest of the world, the indifference to the weal of the so-called backward classes would be culpable in a large degree. In the British Empire, if such an exception as that suggested by the authors is allowed to vitiate the socialist commonwealth, there will be always plenty of plausible excuses for members of the dominant race to evade the operation of socialist principles. Or, perhaps, may it not be that the admission of this exception by such clear-sighted authors as the Webbs are reputed to be, is one more argument to show that Englishmen, with few exceptions, are unable to realise the point of view of races over which they have held dominion, and are, therefore, apt to fall into self-contradictions, which prove, better than anything else, the futility of any longer maintaining the British Empire as it is at present constituted and the need of a radical change in its constitution so far as the non-white portions of it are concerned?

SANITY PREVAILS.

The terms in which our morning Anglo-Indian contemporary chose on Saturday to sing its requiem on the Viceroyalty that has just come to a close must have certainly occasioned considerable surprise in Indian as well as Anglo-Indian circles. In the case of the former it was a most pleasureable surprise, while in the case of the latter we are afraid it must have been more painful than otherwise. To both sections of the public it is clear that there is a conscience lurking somewhere behind the ponderous columns of the "leading paper of Asia" and that it asserts itself at rare—very rare—intervals to the agreeable surprise of friends and the confusion of enemies. The phenomenon, however, seldom persists for long and before twenty-fours are over we may have to be unwilling witnesses of somersaults on our contemporary's part which may take one's breath away. The two voices that spoke in the columns of "The Times" on the Dyer debate in the Lords will not be easily forgotten. We shall wait to see if there is to be a post-script shortly to what our contemporary wrote on Saturday. Regarding the "Times" verdict on Lord Chelmsford's Viceroyalty, we readily acknowledge it is on the whole a fair one. We have, however, to demur to our contemporary's characterisation of Lord Chelmsford as a "constitutional Viceroy." Our contemporary might as well have called King Log a constitutional monarch, because there was no interference at all on his part with what his subjects or ministers did. Our contemporary evidently mistakes weakness for constitutionalism. Lord Chelmsford's easy and habitual surrender to his Ministers was not a proof of his respect for the constitution, but clear testimony to his utter inability to govern and command. Our contemporary has sufficiently exposed the inherent weakness of the Chelmsfordian regime. Its remarks about the disastrous results of the Rowlatt legislation must sound strange to its readers, who were told repeatedly by our contemporary at the time of the passing of the Bill that that measure of legislation was urgently called for and would do a world of good. The dawn of sense, though tardy, is most welcome, and we only hope that our contemporary will preserve this open mind long enough to realise the futility of blind acclamation of repression whenever the authorities begin to indulge in it.

Notes of the Day.

Lord Reading and Indian Merchants.

Scanning between the lines of Lord Reading's reply to the Indian Merchants' Chamber's address—with which we shall deal later—it is clear that the latter's indictment of Government's past policy regarding the exchange situation and reverse bills went home to his Excellency and he was careful not to dogmatise in the manner of Messrs. Hailey and Montagu. Of course, Lord Reading dwelt on the need of the Chamber taking into account the world-wide dislocation of trade and not imagining that the present depression was peculiar to India alone. Indian merchants are fully aware of the general depression of trade and exchange difficulties of almost all the nations of the world. But what the Chamber wanted to point out was the fact that the difficulties in the way of India have been intensified ten-fold by the wilful and insensate policy of the financial nabobs of the Government of India and the India Office. The mischief done is, perhaps, irreparable, but a fresh and emphatic protest to the new Viceroy was justly called for so that a repetition of such folly on the part of officialdom in future might become impossible and reparation in some effective manner might be undertaken. We are glad to note that Lord Reading did not join in the outcry against the Indian merchants and rebuke them, in the foolish fashion of Mr. Montagu, for hesitating to fulfil their contracts with English merchants.

"Enlightened" Philistines

Dr. Gour, M.L.A., in an article which he has contributed to the "Hindustan Review", has attempted to convince his countrymen that under Mr. Gandhi's Swaraj Indians would lead "a dog's life" and he proceeds to interpret Mr. Gandhi's gospel of non-violent non-cooperation in the following fashion:—

But his (Mr. Gandhi's) plan for defence is simple. If the enemy opens his fire upon you, all you have to do is to tell him not to fire. If he does not desist, then, your soul force being spent, you must allow yourself to be enslaved. Brute force must never be used. If a robber forcibly snatches your goods and you are left alive, tell him not to do it again. The moment he has heard this homily he will prostrate before you and give up robbery. If the robber murders you, you are of course dead and the robber loses his chastening sermon."

The "Pioneer" which, with evident glee, quotes this what it calls "clever *reductio ad absurdum*," tells us that it indicates the view taken of Mr. Gandhi's programme by his "enlightened" fellow-countrymen. If this is so, we have only one question to ask: If the above forms in truth the gist of Mr. Gandhi's gospel, why are Col. Yate, Lords Ampthill, Sydenham and Co. in England and their prototypes in the Anglo-Indian press, including the Allahabad journal, calling for Mr. Gandhi's head and why are Dr. Gour and other "enlightened" anti-non-cooperationists demanding that Mr. Gandhi's movement should be forcibly put down? But, then, we forget that even the Prophet of Galilee, who only taught his contemporaries to present the other cheek when one was smitten was not spared ridicule and accusations of being a revolutionary by his contemporaries and that he had even to lay down his life because he preached the very gospel of non-violence which Dr. Gour affects to ridicule. These latter-day Philistines are showing by their words and attitude that they themselves have greater faith in violence than in peaceful methods of agitation.

The New Spirit.

With the steadily proceeding removal of the official incubus on the local bodies our people are rapidly coming into their own. From mere automatons, which they had been so far, these bodies are coming to think and act for themselves, with a new sense of their responsibilities to the people. Their sense of self-respect, which officialdom had done everything to repress, is reasserting itself. Evidence of this new spirit is furnished in the recent presentation of public addresses of welcome by the municipalities of Jullundhar and Bezwada to Mr. Gandhi, the decision of the Gujranwala Municipal Committee to change the names of a road and a city-gate known after Col. O'Brien and Sir Michael O'Dwyer and to place a portrait of Lokmanya Tilak in the local Town Hall, the movement in Amritsar to induce the Municipality to present an address of welcome to Hakim Ajmal Khan on the occasion of his forthcoming visit to that city, and lastly the declared intention of the Lahore Municipal Committee to remove the Lawrence statue with its objectionable inscription to a less prominent site. While on one side "ukases" are going forth from officials that no Government servant should wear the Gandhi-cap and that nobody should shout "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai," sing songs or speak in favour of Non-Co-operation (cf. the proclamation by beat of drum in Kharar, District Ambala), we see, on the other side, the eagerness and determination of the people and local bodies, which have regained their liberty, to honour distinguished sons of India like Mr. Gandhi and Hakim Ajmal Khan and to wipe off the disgrace of setting up public memorials to the oppressors of the people and traducers of their character. It is perhaps too much to expect the present Corporation of this city to direct the removal of the bust of Lord Sydenham which disgraces their Council Hall, but, no doubt, the time will come soon when the sacred precincts of this Hall will be purged of that and some other busts of nonentities with which they are at present overburdened.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN ASIATIC COMMISSION.

THE SOUTH AFRICANS LEAGUE.

BY C. F. ANDREWS—IV.*

(Specially Contributed to "The Chronicle".)

It will be easily understood how, amid such a welter of political parties, the Indian question has either passed out of sight in South Africa, or else become a subject which each party in turn has tried to make capital out of, according to the old English proverb,—"Give a dog a bad name, and hang him." The Indian has quite undeservedly obtained a bad name in South Africa, and everyone is ready to hang him. I am not using these words lightly, but in great bitterness of spirit on account of the things I have witnessed. It was hard indeed, at times, to restrain my indignation.

It must be remembered, that, for all practical purposes, Indians in the Transvaal and Natal are politically defenceless. How much reform is directed against them may be best appreciated from a perusal of the account of the "Congress of the 'South Africans' League'", which has recently been held in Maritzburg. The "Natal Witness" describes the protagonists at the Congress. The first is Sir Abe Bailey, of whom it is recorded that he made a dramatic outburst in the South African Union Parliament and said:—

"You may build up your fortunes on coloured and Indian labour, but I shall fight to the death for a white South Africa."

The Congress announcement declares that this same Sir Abe Bailey, President of the "South Africans' League", has contributed large sums of money for the League's anti-Asiatic propaganda, and has himself done more than any other single person "to foster this movement for the preservation of white standards and ideals in South Africa."

Captain Leslie Blackwell

The League announcement goes on to refer to the second champion, Captain Leslie Blackwell, who is one of the members of the South African Union Parliament, for a Transvaal constituency, and uses the anti-Asiatic cry to obtain popular support at the poll. "Many well remember", the announcement runs, "what a notable service Captain Leslie Blackwell performed as counsel for the South Africans' League against the Indians before the Government Asiatic Enquiry Commission. In his final address, for the first time, he presented concrete proposals for the segregation of the Asiatics." The League proclamation then proceeds:—"In no way is this League more fortunate than in having as its leader a gentleman of the capacity and ability of Mr. L. J. Phillips, the Chairman. Mr. Phillips came out to South Africa during the Boer War, as an officer in the Army, and was for many years Magistrate at Krugersdorp. To his leadership the position of the South African League in the Transvaal is largely due"

Mr, L J Phillips, Chairman

As soon as I arrived in Johannesburg last year, I went to the League's headquarters and asked for an interview with this Chairman, Mr. L. J. Phillips. He was very nervous during the interview, and blustered a good deal. At last I could not resist the temptation of giving him a shock. He had begun by talking very loudly about "white race purity" and challenged me, saying,—"Mr. Andrews, I'm a married man and I have young daughters. Just think what would happen, if one of them was to marry an Asiatic!" So I answered him,—"Mr. Phillips, I'm *not* a married man, but if I were, and if I had young daughters, and if one of them married an Asiatic, I should be proud of it,—*proud* of it, do you understand?" When I said this, he got the shock I expected. He ended the interview abruptly by saying,—"If that's the case, Mr. Andrews, then there's no need to carry this conversation any further. Good morning.

Continued on page 10.)

*Previous articles appeared in "The Chronicle" of March 30, 31 and April 5.

"UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL."

LABOUR LEADERS ON NEED FOR UNITY.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE TO THE RESCUE.

DRASTIC MEASURES TO BE PROCLAIMED BY GOVT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., April 5.

At a meeting of the transport workers and the railwaymen in London and other centres to-day, the speakers expressed themselves in favour of action in support of the miners, declaring that if the other unions allowed the miners to be beaten they would be attacked and beaten in turn.

Mr. Crump, Secretary of the Railwaymen's Union speaking at Birmingham said that if he felt that the Triple Alliance was solid he would do his utmost to get every man to stop work immediately. It was a heroic thing to lead the men to a battle, but a foolish thing to lead them into a ditch. For success all the means of transport would have to be stopped.

Orders restricting consumption of coal have been issued. Domestic supplies are limited to a hundredweight a week and industrial consumption generally to half the normal. The Government have decided that the miners, on strike, will not be entitled to the unemployment allowances.

Meetings of the railwaymen at Birmingham, Newcastle, Derby, Romford, Sheffield and Leeds to-day passed resolutions in favour of supporting the miners.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE LIKELY TO SIDE WITH MINERS.

TRANSPORT WORKERS' ATTITUDE UNCERTAIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., April 5.

It is generally regarded as certain that the Triple Alliance will decide on April 6th actively to support the miners, although the attitude of the transport workers is not known definitely, but it is understood that owing to the prevalence of unemployment among the transport workers, the unity of their federation is problematical. At any rate the Triple Alliance leaders are expected to defer the strike order until an effort has been made at a peaceful settlement.

The outlook in the coal-fields has grown progressively worse and as a result of the threats and mass demonstrations, accompanied, at least in one instance, with violence, the men are being compelled to leave work.

The evening papers state that most truculent spirit is being exhibited in many areas in Scotland and Wales, while the Fifeshire men are inclined to lawlessness. At a mass meeting at Wrexham, the speakers urged the federation not to pay strike money, but to arm all the miners, who were ex-soldiers.

RAILWAYMEN SUPPORT MINERS.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE TO MAKE DECISION ON APRIL 6TH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 5.

The fact that leaders like Mr. Clynes, Mr. Thomas and Mr. Gosling have been silent over the week-end is regarded as indicating that some move in the direction of peace may be made before the fateful decision of the Triple Alliance on April 6th. This is the only ray of hope in the gloom of the industrial crisis to-day.

The meetings of Scottish railwaymen at Glasgow, Edinburgh and Perth to-day passed resolutions to support the miners even by a strike thus following the example of the meetings in the large railway centres in England.

The attitude of the railwaymen is that if they don't support the miners now, they cannot expect help from the miners when railways are decontrolled in August.

Serious reports of the flooding of pits in Scotland, England and Wales are being received to-day.

A fire, due to the ignition of the gates, is raging in one colliery at Neath and it is feared that the colliery will be destroyed. The threatening attitude of the miners in many coal-fields is causing consternation. The Rhondda Miners' Association has decided that everyone including managers and officials must cease work immediately.

A crowd stoned the men guarding the colliery railway at Falkirk.

ADMIRALTY CANCELS ALL LEAVE.

TRAINS BEING CANCELLED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. midnight, April 5.

Owing to the Coal strike situation, the Admiralty has cancelled all leave.

The Rhonda Miners' decision that everyone, including managers and officials, must cease work immediately will have disastrous results for, if means are found to give it an effect, pits will be ruined within forty eight hours from to-day.

The Dowlais Steel Works have closed down, causing a thousand employees to become idle. Considerable difficulties are being experienced to keep, alive pit ponies in many areas, where, it is stated, that miners' officials are preventing ostlers from working.

The London and South Western Railway has cancelled 200 trains from April 6th and other lines are making similar restrictions.

DRASTIC REGULATIONS.

In connection with the coal strike the "Gazette" publishes a series of drastic regulations of the most extensive scope, giving Government power to take possession of or to requisition food, forage, coal, coal-mines, horses, vehicles, tramways, light railways, canals and their equipment and also to regulate road transport and to prohibit transport of any goods.

The regulation also empowers Government to regulate the traffic of ports and harbours and to refuse clearance of ships and to prohibit the unloading of any goods, to regulate distribution, price and use of coal, gas, water, electricity and petrol and to prohibit in any area the buying and selling or possession of fire arms, drilling, meetings and processions and to employ His Majesty' Forces in any service which is of vital importance to the community.

The regulations give to Police increased powers with regard to searches and arrests of suspects without warrant.

Penalties for such suspects, who are convicted, will be at the maximum three months hard labour or £500.

IN THE COMMONS.

In the House of Commons, Sir Donald Maclean asked whether Mr Lloyd George intended to make a statement to-day or to-morrow, with regard to the coal strike. (Loud Labour cries of "No. Its a look out"). Mr Lloyd George read a formal message from the King, declaring "a State of Emergency" under the Emergency Powers Act and moved that the message should be considered to-morrow, when there would be discussion and full statement made by Sir R. Horne.

Mr. Lloyd George stated that the Irish question was not included in the Agenda of the conference of the Dominion, Prime Ministers in June.

MILITARY TO PROTECT FURNACEMEN.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN FIFESHIRE COLLIERIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 5.

A large force of the police has been drafted to protect the furnacemen in the two Fifeshire collieries where two thousand miners have compelled the enginemen to cease work giving them half an hour to do so.

The naval ratings will be drafted to the Fife mines.

AMATEUR RACKETS DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 11-20 a.m. April 5.

At the Queen's Club to-day the Hon. C. N. Bruce and H. W. Leatham beat J. C. Simpson and R. C. Williams 15/10, 14/17, 11/15, 17/14, 15/12, 18/17, in the final of the Amateur Rackets Doubles Championship. The winners become champions as the holders, Baerlein and Kershaw, are not defending the title.

PATIALA IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala has arrived in London.

Having regard to the prevailing money market conditions the Mysore Government have enhanced the interest rate on several classes of loans, by three per cent. A.P.

The Mysore Government have passed orders for restricting criminal and non-bailable offences of Woddars. A.P.

KARL'S ADVENTURE: NO COMIC AFFAIR.

"LITTLE ENTENTE'S" ULTIMATUM.

EX-EMPEROR TO LEAVE HUNGARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 5.

Reuter learns that the "Little Entente" comprising Italy, Jugo-Slavia, Rumania and Czecho-Slovakia have sent an ultimatum to the Hungarian Regent, Horthy, stating that unless the ex-Emperor Karl leaves the Hungarian territory on April 7th, they will begin military operations against Hungary. It is pointed out that the "Little Entente" does not regard Karl's adventure, as a comic affair, as it seems to be considered in some quarters, but as a most serious development involving grave issues.

EX-EMPEROR STILL AT STEINAMANGER.

FUTILE HUNGARIAN ASSURANCES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 1-45 p.m., April 5.

Despite the Hungarian Government assurance that arrangements for the deportation of Karl were complete, the ex-Emperor is still at Steinamanger where he is parading in military uniform and in high spirits.

RHINE CUSTOMS BARRIER.

AMBASSADORS' COUNCIL ACCEPT BRITISH PROPOSALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., April 5.

A Paris message states that the Ambassadors' Council has unanimously adopted the report of the Technical Committee embodying the British proposals for the Rhine customs barrier, which will be established within the British zone of occupation in order to facilitate control.

The imports from unoccupied Germany into Rhineland and from Rhineland into unoccupied Germany will alike be subject to statistical duty equivalent to German duty.

The duties on foodstuffs, raw materials and certain manufacturers will probably be lowered on the western frontier of the occupied territory in order to ensure cheap provisioning of Rhineland, but if so, the excise duty will have to be raised on the eastern frontier to counter-balance this.

GERMANY AND REPARATIONS

AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT RE: ATTITUDE OF U. S.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 7 p.m., April 5.

Washington.—In connection with the rumours emanating from London to the effect that Germany and the United States are in communication regarding the Reparation payments, it is authoritatively stated that the attitude of the United States is that Germany must accept the responsibility for the war and pay her obligations to the fullest measure of her capacity.

REPARATIONS ACT.

NO SIMILAR LEGISLATION PASSED IN COLONIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. midnight, April 5.

Mr. Charles White asked whether India or any of the Dominions had introduced or passed legislation similar to the German Reparations Act. Mr Lloyd George replied that the answer was in the negative, with the only exception of Newfoundland.

In reply to Mr Briant, Mr Lloyd George stated that no agreement had been reached with the Allies in regard to the allocation of payments under the Reparations Act.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, April 5.

The Western disturbance chased local rain or snow in Kashmir and is passing away. Nearly general rain has fallen in Assam and local rain in Malabar, with few falls in North Burma and Sikkim Hills. Chief amounts are Cherriappa, Tejpur 3 inches, Sagar, Gauhati 1, Darjeeling 2 and Dras three-quarters.

Forecast:—Extension in Bengal.

SINN FEINERS NEAR LONDON.

REPORTED INCENDIARISM.

DETERMINED ATTACKS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. midnight, April 5.

Incendiaries, who are believed to be Sinn Feiners made determined attacks upon farms and property round London and in Kent and Hertfordshire, last night. In some cases time fuses were used in order to minimise risks to the incendiaries, owing to the activities of police and farmers guards. The most serious fire was near Sevenoaks, where sixteen large stacks were destroyed.

INCENDIARY OUTRAGES IN MANCHESTER.

BELIEVED TO BE WORK OF SINN FEINERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 7 p.m., April 5.

There was a remarkable series of attempted incendiary outrages in Manchester, early yesterday morning. Four men were trying to set fire to a warehouse, but were detected by a policeman whom they shot at and wounded. The four then decamped and subsequently held up employees of a Hotel Cafe at the point of the revolver and set fire, to the premises which, however, were quickly extinguished.

Outbreaks in two other hotels were perpetrated by the occupants of bed-rooms who sprinkled petrol on the stairs and walls. The outbreaks were soon subdued.

OUTRAGES IN LIVERPOOL.

Four hundred shop windows in Liverpool were scratched with glass-cutters at night and were severely damaged.

It is believed that all the outrages are work of Sinn Feiners.

The policeman who was shot in Manchester, on April 2nd has died. The Police, who were searching for suspects, raided a club where they were received by a fusilade which wounded two policemen. The police returned the fire and killed one Irishman, wounded another and arrested a dozen of them.

"LET SPIES AND TRAITORS BEWARE."

NOTE ATTACHED TO VICTIM OF SINN FEIN VENGEANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., April 5.

An unknown man has been found shot dead on the Ashford (Middlesex) Golf Links with a note pinned to the body:—Let the spies and traitors beware, signed Irish Republican Army.

This is the first case of Sinn Fein vengeance in England.

TALBOT—"A RABID TORY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 7 p.m., April 5.

The "Freeman's Journal" describes Talbot as a rabid Tory and partisan of the principal organiser of the anti-Irish Force in England.

LORD READING'S ARRIVAL IN DELHI.

RECEPTION AT KINGSWAY STATION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, April 5.

The Viceroy and Countess of Reading arrived at Delhi this morning and were given a warm welcome. Punctually at 8 the Viceregal train steamed into Kingsway Station when a royal salute of 31 guns was fired. On alighting from the train they were received by the Chief Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner and Officer Commanding, Delhi, and were escorted to the Viceregal Lodge by Battery, Royal Horse Artillery. Viceroy's Bodyguard, and two squadrons of the 20th Deccan Horse. A large number of people gathered on the lawn of the Viceregal Lodge including several Indian Princes and Chiefs, members of the Viceroy's Executive Council, President of the Council of State, Secretaries to the Government of India and a large number of ladies and gentlemen. On their Excellencies alighting from the carriage, a guard-of-honour furnished by the 2nd Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment and 1/6th Light Infantry presented arms and the band played the National Anthem. Their Excellencies walked over the lawns and shook hands with everybody present.

GREEKS V. TURKS.

DESPERATE STRUGGLE TO NORTH OF ESKISHEHR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 7 p.m., April 5.

Constantinople.—A desperate struggle is going on between the Turks and Greeks to the North of Eskishehr in Anatolia. The Turks are holding strong position between Bozeyuk and Kovalitha where is concentrated their main force of about twenty thousand which is well supplied with artillery and ammunition, including several six-inch howitzers which are well served. The Greek Left wing has been held up but their Right after three says' fighting captured Kovalitha Hill and forced back the Turkish Left. It is reported that Greek casualties total seven thousand.

ANGORA TROOPS AND THE FRENCH.

NO RESTRICTIONS ON ATTACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 3.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., April 5.

A Paris message states that the Angora Government's delegation in Paris denies the rumours and the report from Constantinople declaring, that the Angora troops have been forbidden to attack the French.

[There would seem to be some mistake in the above telegram as it would be folly on the part of the Angora Government's delegation in paris to antagonise the French gratuitously by such a declaration or "denial," after General Gourard's threat against the Turkish nationalists in Cilicia, reported lately from Constantinople—Editor "B. C."]

ALLIED PROPOSAL TO TURKEY.

BRITISH GOVT. AWAITING NEWS OF TURKISH ACCEPTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 11-20 a.m. April 5.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Leonard Lyle, Mr. Lloyd George stated that the Government were still awaiting the news of Turkish acceptance of the proposals submitted to their delegation in London.

RECEPTION TO ZAGHLUL PASHA.

NATIONALIST DELEGATIONS WELCOME

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 11-20 a.m. April 5.

Alexandria.—A great reception was accorded to Zaghlul Pasha, the Nationalist leader, who arrived back from Paris to-day. The streets were crowded and Zaghlul had to be rescued from the enthusiasm of his admirers by the mounted police. The bourses were closed. The Nationalist delegation chartered a special train from Cairo to Alexandria to greet Zaghlul and the delegation was enthusiastically greeted at crowded stations *en route*.

GREEK RETREAT.

"TURKS FOLLOWING ENERGETICALLY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. April 6.

Constantinople.—Confirmation has been received of the Greek retreat. The Greeks are retreating behind Brussa to Lines which they held before present offensive. Hitherto the Greeks have sustained heavy casualties. The Turks are reported to be following up the Greeks energetically.

SINN FEIN OUTRAGES.

DURING QUARTER ENDING ON JUNE 30TH.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., April 6

In the House of Commons to-day at the question time Mr. Denis Henry stated that during the quarter which ended on June 30th there were 2152 Sinn Fein outrages in Ireland and 29 police were killed and wounded.

During the quarter ending September 30th there were 4770 outrages and the police casualties amounted to 53 killed and 96 wounded and military casualties to 12 killed and 54 wounded.

During the quarter ending December 31st there were 1726 outrages, police casualties amounting to 73 killed and 92 wounded and military to 34 killed and 61 wounded. During the quarter ending March 31st there were 2246 outrages in which police suffered 88 killed and 156 wounded and military 44 killed and 34 wounded.

SEQUEL TO STRIKES AT KUMBAKONAM.

POLICE FIRE ON MOB.

ONE MAN KILLED—SIX INJURED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 4.

Hackney carriage men and hotel keepers of Kumbakonam struck work as a result of the increased license fees levied by the Municipality since the 1st instant. One of the hotel-keepers yesterday intercepted supplies to the market and molested those who disobeyed him. With police aid he was arrested whereupon a mob collected and held a meeting at a temple near by. The mob then marched upon the police station and stoned the men, some of whom were injured. As no surety was forthcoming the offer to release the arrested man was withheld. The mob growing violent the police opened fire, killing one and injuring six. The reserve police from Tanjore under a Deputy Superintendent was sent and while marching through the town the mob struck a sergeant and some of the men. A huge crowd is surrounding the station and the dead body is lying exposed to the public view.

EAST INDIES STATION

CAPT. BRAITHWAITE TO COMMAND FLAGSHIP SOUTHAMPTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 11-20 a.m. April 5.

Captain L. W. Braithwaite has been appointed to the command of the light-cruiser, Southampton, which will replace the Highflyer as the flagship of the Commander-in-Chief of the East Indies Station.

REPORT OF ASIATIC COMMISSION

CONSIDERATION IN UNION HOUSE POSTPONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 11-20 a.m. April 5.

Cape Town.—In the Union House of the Assembly to-day a Government announcement was made that the consideration of the Report of the Asiatic Commission in view of its importance would be postponed until the next session.

U. P. COUNCIL.

GOVERNOR THANKS MEMBERS FOR CONGRATULATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, April 5.

At Tuesday's meeting of the U. P. Legislative Council, the following message of His Excellency the Governor was read out by the President:—"You will convey to the Legislative Council my sincere appreciation of their kind congratulation on my selection and installation as the first Governor of this Province and to assure them that I value highly their determination to direct their efforts towards the happiness and advancement of the people of these provinces and the progressive realisation of complete responsible Self-Government I can assure them that they will have the support of myself and my Government in working for the furtherance of the high aims that they have set before them."

Rai Sita Ram moved that a committee consisting of officials and non-officials be constituted to revise the education code and to submit their report to Government at an early date. Pandit Brijnandan Prashad moved an amendment to the effect that the words: "officials and non-officials" be replaced by the words "a non-official majority elected by the Council." Mr. Chintamani pointed out that the rules relating to the education code were not ungenerous and the Department did not always interpret the rules rigidly in order to withhold help from deserving public institutions. There were many schools in the Province which would have obtained no help from Government if the rules had been strictly interpreted.

The motion was withdrawn.

Thakur Jagannath Baksh Singh's resolution, urging that District Boards be permitted to appoint non-official Secretaries, was withdrawn after discussion.

TONK COMMISSION

BARRISTERS NOT ALLOWED TO APPEAR FOR ACCUSED.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, April 5.

The Commission, consisting of the Nawab brothers and officials under Mr Ashworth, Session Judge, Ajmer, began the hearing notwithstanding the repeated public request. The Durbar has not yet permitted Barristers to appear before the Commission.

Under the existing circumstances the self-respecting Tonkians in jail are earnestly requested to give no evidence before the Commission. The public demand is that the Commission should try those who are alleged to have caused the calamity. The Tonkians cordially thank Mr. Rauf Ali, Barrister of Delhi, for his valuable services offered to the oppressed.

"MAY" FOR "SHALL!"

VERNACULAR MEDIUM OF EXAMINATION.

PATNA UNIVERSITY AND MATRICULATION.

STORMY SITTING OF SENATE.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, April 5.

There was a two days' sitting of the Senate of Patna University, when among other matters, regulations based on recommendations of the Saddler Commission were dealt with. Mr. V. H. Jackson, Vice-Chancellor of the University, presided. At to-day's sitting a heated and lengthy discussion centred round the question as to vernacular should be the medium of examination for Matriculation. At the prevuous session of the Senate, certain resolutions were adopted on the recommendations of the Calcutta University Commission. Those resolutions included the adoption of vernacular as the medium of instruction. Resolutions were embodied in the regulations and at the present session the Senate was engaged in considering the regulations.

Mr. K. P. Jaiswal moved for the adoption of the following words to the existing regulations:—

"In Matriculation examination, in subjects other than English, the medium of examination shall be the vernacular offered by the candidate as subject etc."

In moving the resolution, Mr. Jaiswal alluded to the determined opposition to the introduction of vernacular as the medium of instruction and complained about the vigorous canvassing carried on against the motion. He said that it was a necessary corollary that if vernacular was to be the medium of instruction, it should be also the medium of examination. After pointing out how administrative difficulties, if any existed, could be overcome, he appealed to the Senate in the name of the present and future generations to give effect to it. He explained that English would be the second language and dominion of English would not be reduced as opposition to the motion was based on that account. But why should they be asked to be deprived of their birth-right to use their mother tongue? If they did not adopt the resolution they would be ridiculed, and the country would demand that it should be adopted.

The Vice-Chancellor at this stage desired the speaker to confine himself to the motion.

Mr. Jayaswal threw all his papers on the floor and sat down.

The Vice-Chancellor asked him whether he would not move the resolution.

Mr. Jayaswal said it was no use.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Jawala Prasad then intervened and respectfully pointed out to the Vice-Chancellor to give the mover the full scope to speak within the time-limit.

Mr. Jayaswal then continued and emphasised the fact that the change proposed was greatly needed by the country, and it would enable the filtering of education to homes and masses.

"NOT PERMISSIVE."

Prof. Jadunath Sarkar stated that he was in favour of the general sense of the resolution which he supported in the Senate. He wrote in 1917 an article supporting vernacular as the medium of instruction and the London "Times" favourable noticed it. He might be open to a charge of inconsistency if he differed now on practical grounds. As a teacher of 28 years experience, major portion of which was spent in that province, he was opposed to compulsary introduction of the scheme. He agreed to support it if they could make it permissive. He pointed out that opinions of leading men differed widely on the question. He suggested the adoption of two sets of examination papers, one in vernacular and the other in English and after gaining experience from such an arrangement, say, for ten years, they could decide which to follow. He appealed to the Senate not to leap in the dark. He opposed the motion as it was intolerant, exclusive and not permissive.

AN AMENDMENT.

Rai Bahadur Purendar Narain Sinha, with the permission of the Senate, moved an amendment, substituting the word "may" for "shall" in the resolution.

Mr. Mukerji seconded the amendment.

Mr. Das urged the Senate to accept the amendment to give time to enable them to work out a practical scheme for giving effect to the resolution.

Prof. Samadhar, in supporting the amendment, mentioned his experience on the Board of Examiners and pointed out the difficulty to secure uniformity in translation papers in various vernaculars and the result was that some students had to suffer.

Prof. Jadunath Sarkar, in supporting the amendment, asked them to act in a business-like manner.

DEFECT IN EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

Rai Bahadur Dwarka Nath said the most glaring defect in their educational system was want of vernacular as the medium of instruction. It was inconsistent with the sense of self-respect to be taught in a foreign language. He asked them to accept the principle but extend the period to give effect to it instead of 1923 to 1926, or any other year.

Mr. S. P. Sen stated they did not want permissive arrangement; they needed genuine stuff.

Mr. Fawens, Director of Public Instruction, agreed that there were many who would like to have vernacular as the medium of instruction, but he instanced the case of the anoriginals who would prefer to have option of answering questions in English, instead of in vernacular recognised by the University.

ENGLISH ONE OF THE MEDIA.

Prof. C. J. Hamilton, while expression it as his firm opinion that vernacular should be the medium of instruction, thought it would be no violation of their resolution if they admitted English as also one of the media of examination. As regards objection against English as foreign language, he mentioned the case in Wales where students spoke their mother-tongue at home and learnt English in their schools; and said he had never known any Welsh suggesting that it was ignominous to them or encouraged slave mentality.

Prof. N. Neogi supported the amendment.

Justice Jawala Prasad said they could give effect to the resolution of the Senate by making it the medium of instruction. He exhaustively dealt with every aspect of the question and said that if they agreed to the principle, they should accept the substantive motion as it stood.

Mr. Abdul Barkhat opposed the amendment.

Mr. Jayaswal, replying to the debate, referred to Prof. Hamiltons remark about the Welsh and said the speaker's experience was different from his. He referred to the introduction of vernacular as the medium of instruction in Hyderabad.

The amendment was carried by 29 against 13.

ANOTHER AMENDMENT.

Rai Bahadur Purendra Narain Sinha moved another amendment to make the original resolution read as follow:—

"In the matriculation examination in subjects other than English the medium of examination after 1923 may be and after 1928 shall be vernacular offered by the candidate as subject, etc., etc."

Mr. S. P. Sen seconded the amendment.

Prof. Hamilton opposed it and said that was one generation binding another and they were deciding on a matter which should be considered in 1928.

Mr. S. N. Shai strongly dissented from Prof. Hamilton.

Closure was applied.

The amendment was carried by 20 against 18. The amended motion was carried.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN ASIATIC COMMISSION.

(Continued from page 8.)

Good morning." And he went off in amazement that a white man,—a *white* man,—could utter such blasphemy against the purity of the white race!

The South Africans' League Proposals.

In the programme for the Maritzburg meeting of the Congress, the following resolutions are to be put. It is expected that they will be carried unanimously. They read as follows:—

(i) That this Congress views with the greatest alarm the serious menace to the social and economic welfare of the inhabitants of Natal occasioned by the continued encroachments of Asiatics, and is of opinion that immediate steps should be taken to deal with such encroachments.

(ii) That this Congress resolves to resist to the uttermost the demand by the Asiatics of South Africa for civic and political rights.

(iii) That this Congress urges upon Government the necessity for immediate legislation prohibiting the purchase of land and house property by Asiatics.

(iv) That this Congress is of opinion, that the further issue of new trading licenses should be prohibited by law: that the vested interest in the present existing licenses be limited to the present holder and his immediate successor, and that in the event of the insolvency or the assignment of the estate the license *ipso facto* shall lapse.

(v) That this Congress is of opinion, that the security of European standards of life, as well as the interests of the Asiatic community itself, can best be safeguarded by an equitable system of segregation.

(vi) That a Deputation be appointed by the Congress to wait upon the Hon. the Prime Minister, General Smuts, and lay the foregoing resolutions before him.

(vii) That this Congress resolves to form a League to give effect to the foregoing resolutions.

So; before this article appears in the "Bombay Chronicle", a new "South Africans' League of Natal" will have been formed with another "white race purity" Chairman and President, and another organised propaganda of racial hate against the small Indian community whose only desire is to live and let live. This is one of the privileges of belonging to the British Empire.

In the concluding article, I shall discuss, how the Asiatic Enquiry Commission itself has dealt with the situation and how it has utterly failed to do justice to the Indian community.

(To be concluded.)

CABLE ITEMS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. April 6.

Eagle Pass (Texas).—Freight and passenger train collided at Villa Gaptra between Parradon and Monterey and thirty hree were killed.

Ex-Champion Billiard Player, Stevenson is sailing on April 8th by s.s. the "Walmer Castle" on two years' tour of the world beginning at Cape Town and the whole of South Africa including Rhodesia and then on to India, Burma, Malay States, Hongkong, Australia New Zealand and Canada.

Lausanne.—Ex-Empess Zita declares that she is only person who know anything about her husband's plan and made all preparations for his journey.

Havana.—The seventh game in the Chess Championship was drawn in the twenty-third move.

SWAMI SATYADEO.

READY FOR CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

TO DISOBEY GAGGING ORDER IN ALMORA.

(From a Correspondent.)

ALMORA, April 4.

Swami Satyadev arrived here to-day. A poice inspector brought an order under section 144 prohibiting the Swamiji from speaking for two months within Almora. The Swamiji refused to touch the document with the remarks that being a Sannyasin he would not accept a magisterial order. A Sannyasin is the *kunj* of kings. At present his eyes have been operated upon, hence he is naturally unable to speak but recovering. Meanwhile he will use the God-given gift of speech in Almora and gladly brave the penalty. He is ready for Civil Disobedience.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

ANOTHER STRIKE IMMINENT.

Mr. Josph Baptista has addressed an urgent letter to the Agent, which we publish Sir.

I beg to invite your attention to a few of the standng grievances of the Parel Staff in the hope that the same may be redressed in an equitable, if not generous spirit. I delayed writing this letter to you as I wished you to settle the question of the recognition of the Union first; but the men are in a ferment and further delay is dangerous.

HALF CHARGEMEN'S RATES.

2. The first grievance is that the men do not now get, what they used to get, namely half of what a chargeman gets; and they pray that the original rate of half be restored. This rule existed for many years, and has only recently been abandoned when the chargemen's minimum and maximum rates were converted from daily wages to monthly pay. This has also operated adversely by reducing work, as chargemen, being now on fixed monthly salary, do not care for overtime work. The minimum and maximum of chargemen, being Rs. 120 and Rs. 210, the rates should be so fixed that the minimum and maximum wages of the men working 26 days a month will amount to Rs. 60 and Rs. 105, respectively, viz., Rs. 2-5-0 (minimum) and Rs. 4-0-0 (maximum). The present maximum is only Rs. 3-5-0.

3. I venture to submit with the fullest confidence that the present revised rates are manifestly incommensurate with the enormous growth of the domestic budget. A little examination will make this clear. For many years since 1880 the rates remained stationary. I willl take the rate of Rs. 2 per diem for fitters and turners. In 1907 an allowance of 15 per cent was sanctioned for foremen and clerks but not for the workshop staff. Being discontented they struck work in 1908 and got 10 per cent. In 1913 the men again represented that the cost of "every article of daily necessity had risen by 50 to 100 per cent", and prayed for a further revision of rates. The prayers were not heard with the result that the men struck work again. The strike met with partial success. By notice of 5th June 1913, Mr. Shelley, the acting Agent, *inter alia*, sanctioned (a) 10 per cent for men drawing under Rs. 50 per mensem; and (b) 5 per cent for men drawing Rs. 50 to Rs. 200 per mensem This raised the rate from Rs. 2 of 1880 to Rs. 2-5-0 in 1913. On the 2nd of April 1919 the men memorialised for a further revision contending that the rise of prices was "200 per cent more than five years ago, and five times more than the time when the maxima was fixed some 40 or 45 years ago." But Mr. Page, Loco and Carriage Superintendent declared "that it was not considered necessary to revise the rates and allowances which were recently sanctioned to the Parcel Staff." They appealed to the Agent with no better success. "No case exists" wrote the Agent, "for revising the rates now paid by the Company, and I regret I am unable to raise them at present". (vide No. S 151 of 15th July 1919)

I regret to observe that these replies indicate inadequate sympathy and consideration, considering that soon after in 1920, these rates were revised and rates with retrospective effect from the 1st of April 1919. Unfortunately at first, you did not give effect from the 1st April but only from the 1st of September 1919, and this was one of the causes of the trouble and lock-out last February. From Mr. Page's notice of 10th Feb. 1921, it appears that there was an intermediate grant of 10 per cent in 1918, but this has evidently been absorbed in the revision of 1920. The present position is this:—The rate of Rs. 2 of 1880, became Rs. 2-5-0 in 1913; and stands now at Rs. 3-5-0, i.e., an advance of 66 per cent in 30 years, and an advance of less than 44 per cent since 1913, or only 34 per cent since 1918.

4. I do not know if you deliberately meant to give these workmen something less than you have given to others under Circular No. 18 of 8th May 1920, from the benefit of which they were excluded by para 8 of the Circular. This Circular gave all who were drawing Rs. 60 a month or less, an increment of 50 per cent, over the rates of 1914 "plus any ordinary increments or increases given after the 1st of August". If the Parel staff were kept on the same scale, the rate of Rs. 2-5 of 1913, with 10 per cent of 1918, and 50 per cent of 1920 would now be Rs. 4 a day and not Rs. 3-5 a day. And this is exactly what is now solicited.

5. It is plain as day light that this is a very reasonable and moderate demand, having regard to the rise of prices of necessaries. This is manifest from official admissions and statistical publications and the causes are the exchange and currency policy of Government, and the world wide war.

6. Mr. J. A. Wadia, an eminent financier in Bombay writes:—"High prices are the result of fixity (of exchange)..... I have before me the "Index numbers of Indian prices", from 1861 to 1918. In 1873 with exchange at 23d. to the rupee retail prices of food grains of seven descriptions were, say 100. In 1885 with exchange at 18d. to the rupee it was 100. In 1894 with exchange at 13d. to the rupee it was 114. In 1899 when we attained the blessed fixity it was 137. In 1904 it was 117. In 1905 it went up to 147; in 1906 to 179 and 1907 to 180..... In 1913 it was 199." (Vide "Times of India", 11th March 1921.) This Index will explain why there was no trouble from 1880 to 1908, and why there was trouble in 1908, and again in 1913; and justifies the allegation of the men that prices had risen from 50 to 100 per cent.

Apart from the influence of exchange in the prices of foodstuffs the war has sent up prices by leaps and bounds. Mr. Wadia writes:—"I do not take the war figures, but in 1918 it rose to 270, and a great deal more since. In the Blue Book issued in 1919 there is a note as follows:—"These show that the greatest rise was in the group—food and drink—namely 192 per cent. due chiefly to the increase in the price of foodgrains which advanced by 110 per cent as compared with 1913; and the price of foodgrains which was 114 in 1894 was 199 in 1913. So you can easily make your own deductions" (*vide* "Times of India", 24th March 1921). These rises justify the fresh demands in 1918 and 1919. They prove beyond doubt that economic causes were operating. Trouble arose exactly when prices rose. The wearers knew where the shoes pinched. They were the first to feel the fall in the purchasing power of the rupee.

These figures demonstrate the utter inadequacy of the revised rates of 1920. An increment of 66 per cent on the rates of 1880 and of 44 per cent on the rates of 1913, is unquestionably inadequate against the rise of 300 per cent. since 194, and a rise of 100 per cent since 1914. But this does not disclose the full measure of the misfortunes of the work-people, as these do not take into account the increased price of cloth or clothes, tailoring, medicine, education and religious ceremonies at births or deaths. In giving relief, the indebtedness of the men owing to delays in revision ought not to be overlooked. Interest on debt is a heavy drain on wages, apart from worries.

8. House Rent. The next grievance is the question of house-rent. The question of housing the work-people has been engaging the attention of the Company for some time and Mr. Shelly accepted the obligation in emphatic language. "I entirely agree" said he "with what the petitioners say on this subject. The problem is a big one and the principal difficulty to be overcome is that of providing land in Bombay on which to build quarters for our staff. The solution of the problem may have to be found in moving the workshops out of Bombay. The petitioners may rest assured that the matter will not be neglected" (*vide* No. S 151 of 15-7-1919.) I wonder if the solution by removal is still under contemplation or has been abandoned. The question can brook no further delay and some decision ought to be arrived at as early as possible. The Government Development Department recently inaugurated may be able to spare sufficient land in Bombay. But housing will take years. Meanwhile some relief ought to be given by way of house-rent, Mr. Page by notice of 16th Feb. 1921 states that the Agent could not grant this", but "would consider in consultation with the G. I. P. the question of allowing them a temporary increase" on receipt of "a proper request through their works committee giving the rents which they paid last and those they have to pay now" "but he definitely gave them to understand that "such increase as might be given would not be considered as house-rent and only be temporary."

I respectfully submit that this would not solve the problem. The last rent paid may not be much lower than the present rent as change of residence may be recent. Men have migrated from good to bad rooms to save rent. Good rooms and good food means good health, more energy, better work and larger output. It will prove beneficial both to the Company and the men. Like true charity it blesses him that giveth and him that receiveth. The question of house-rent pending the construction of residential quarters should therefore be examined on its own merits.

You admit the moral obligation of housing the men, but are confronted with obstacles in the discharge of the obligation. It logically follows that house-allowance should be given in lieu of house accommodation, so long as the obstacles are not surmounted. Some section of the Receiving staff already receive from 15 to 20 per cent house allowance. I cannot conjecture what principle prevents you from following this excellent precedent. It appears to me that the precedent cannot be reasonably discarded without creating discontent and grievances. I would, therefore, earnestly urge upon you the reasonableness of compliance. It does matter much whether it is denominated house-rent or temporary increase provided the amount compour favourably with what is conceded to others.

You write to me that "house-rent is included in the pay." But I have shown conclusively that the price of foodstuffs advanced by 100 per cent from 1914 to 1919 and by nearly 300 per cent from 1904 without taking ino account the item of rent and several other items. But this is a heavy single item in the domestic budget. It has gone up by leaps and bounds during the war necessitating special legislation to moderate the appetite of house-owners. But the rent act is evaded in countless ways. Apart from it, even within the rent-act it is impossible to find a decent two-room tenement for less than Rs. 25 to 30 a month. Before 1914 the same could be had for 7 to 10 rupees. Under the circumstances I submit that the men have an unanswerable case for the claim of 15 to 20 per cent allowance by way of house-rent and I trust that it will be conceded with retrospective effect from the 1st of April 1919.

8. The next grievance is absence of Bombay allowances. I am informed that Bombay allowances are given to monthly paid staff. Mr. Page says:—"The reason for payment of a separate Bombay allowance to monthly paid running staff and others is that many of these employees are subject to transfer up country and a rate must therefore be fixed which is applicable to the whole line to which still permits those men living in Bombay being remunerated the higher cost of rent." (Note 10th Feb. 1921) But the Store and Audit Departments; clerks and chargemen in the Loco Department and clerks in administrative offices get the Bombay allowance. There is no liability of transfer for up country in their case.

9. Leave. The Parel Staff generally get 15 days leave on full pay.

The chargemen get 40 days. There may be reason for some differentiation but the difference is rather pronounced; and excites discontent. The men contend that their work is hard, and pray that 40 days leave would be as reasonable in their case as in the case of chargemen.

Sick Leave. The men get no sick leave. The chargemen get 30 days. It is desirable to have uniformity as the distinction is apt to be regarded as racial or social Besides some help is necessary during illness which increases expenses.

10. Overtime. This is much reduced since chargemen were put on fixed pay. This reduction is noticeable since January 1921. The point to be considered is the number of days the men work. It is believed that by Sundays and holidays the men lose nearly 3 months in a year. Their income is thus reduced by 25 per cent. Some means ought to be found to lessen this loss by reasonable overtime, not prejudicial to the health of the workers. The men on monthly wages work 9 months but get 12 months' pay besides one months privilege leave, and one month's bonus.

11. I earnestly trust that you will issue orders within a week as the men have become impatient, under long-suffering and impatience may culminate in a ruinous strike.

Yours etc.

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

IS IT TRUCE OR TREACHERY?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Is the Government of India fully aware of the intensity of Moslem feeling regarding the unprovoked and unjust attack of the Greeks in Anatolia? Has the Government of India protested against this aggression? Does the Government know, what Moslems think of this Greek invasion? What was the special occasion for inviting Turkish and Indian Delegates to London, if Lloyd George was determined not to fulfill his pledge in regard to Thrace? What was the use of referring matters of population to Inter-Allied Commission, when the Report of 1919 has been shelved by the Allies? If the Allies are in right earnest to revise Turkish Treaty in conformity with their pledges and principles, why don't they stop the Greek attacks? Why don't they send a squadron to the Aegean Sea? Why don't they stop Greek cruisers from operating in the Black Sea?

Why don't they block the passage of Greek reinforcements to Smyrna? How can they conscientiously allow Greeks to be reinforced in Smyrna from Greece proper and shut out the Angora Government from receiving any help from their European territory? And, Sir, if the Allies are fully occupied with the German menace, and if they are in earnest to do justice to Turkey, there is a clear way open for them, and that is to let the Indian troops from Egypt and Palestine to help the Turkish Nationalists in Anatolia. It is the Indian troops that practically defeated Turkey. Let the Indian troops have the satisfaction of saving Asiatic Turkey from truncation and annihation by Greece. If any of these plans is not executed; if Greece is neither checked nor blocked in anyway, the Musulmans of India and of the East will naturally infer, that they have been fooled that the London Conference was a mere manoeuver, that it gave breathing time to Greece, that it has enabled Greece to get her reinforcements. If not, how can Greece pounce on Turks in Anatolia, when the Turkish and Greek Delegates were returning with the terms to consult their Government? And how can the Allies watch the vicious game with folded hands? Is this truce or treachery? Is it Peace Conference or Mockery? Will Providence tolerate it indefinitely? No, certainly not. Britain, please beware!—Yours etc.

BARJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA.

A DISCLAIMER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It appears from your issue of 29th March 1921 that Mahatma Gandhi in the course of an interview with certain Bengal gentlemen spoke of me in the following words. "At Ambala L. Duni Chand is Prince of men, three-fourths of what he earns is devoted to the work of the country and humanity. Yet he hesitated to preside over one of the meetings in which he (the Mahatmaji) was to speak." I must disclaim what is attributed to me for more than one reason. I have never spent three-fourths of my earnings on the work of the country and humanity. All that I can say about myself is this that I have always believed that one should return for public good a decent portion of his earning to the society through and from which he gets it and I have always acted upon this. It must have been some too generous a friend of mine who conveyed this erroneous idea to Mahatmaji about me I wish I could deserve what Mahatmaji has said of me.—Yours, etc.

DUNICHAND.
Vakil High Court,

LATEST CABLES

"IMMEDIATE RESTORATION OF DEVASTATED REGIONS"

LABOUR INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE RESOLUTION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. April 6.

Armstice.—The Conference of the Second Labour International has passed a resolution with concurrence of the German delegates in favour of immediate restoration of the devastated regions by means of international loans which Germany should undertake to repay by thirty annuities. The resolution also favoured fixing of the indemnities in accordance with German prosperity with a sliding scale based not only upon the exports but upon internal taxation as compared with the other countries.

KNOX RESOLUTION

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. April 6.

Washington.—It is understood that President Harding has approved re-introduction of the so-called Knox resolution which provides for a separate Peace with Germany. The Congress reassembles next week but it is not yet decided when the vote on the resolution will be pressed.

GERMAN REPARATIONS.

UNITED STATES' OPINION.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. April 6.

Washington.—The German Government Official has recently sent a letter to Mr. Dresel, American High Commissioner at Berlin declaring that Germany is willing to pay reparations but is hoping for a fresh discussion of terms. In reply to this letter the State Department has communicated with Mr. Dresel expressing hope that the negotiations will be re-opened between the Allies and Germany for a new schedule of Reparations. The reply concludes by stating that the United States proposes to stand by the Allies in enforcing just Reparations. The State Department draws attention to communications which were exchanged before M. Viviani's arrival in the United States.

WASHINGTON STATE DEPT'S. NOTE.

(Reuter's Special Service.)

LONDON, April. 4.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. April 6.

The note which was sent by the Washington State Department to Mr. Dresel, American High Commissioner at Berlin was from Mr. Hughes, the Secretary of State, who plainly declared that the United States stood with the Allied Governments in holding Germany responsible for the war. Mr. Hughes was of opinion that German memorandum which was signed by Dr. Simons, Foreign Minister, indicated the sincere desire of the German Government to reopen negotiations with the Allies on a new basis. He hoped that when they were resumed they would lead to a prompt settlement, satisfying the just claims of the Allies and permitting Germany hopefully to renew her productive activity.

Copies of the communications have been forwarded to the Allies.

EX-EMPEROR KARL

DECISION TO RETURN TO SWITZERLAND

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 6.

Vienna.—Ex-Emperor Karl's decision to return to Switzerland immediately has evidently been hastened by the Swiss Government's intimation that his return is conditional upon it not being unduly delayed and also upon Austria's threat to cancel the safe conduct unless his time for departure is promptly fixed. Ex-Emperor Karl is at the present time suffering from bronchitis but profiting by a fall in his temperature has announced his departure from Tuesday forenoon.

EMPEROR KARL'S RETURN TO SWITZERLAND.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 5.
Recd. 1 a.m., April 6.

Paris.—A Budapest message announces that Karl returns to Switzerland forthwith.

ULTIMATUM BY "LITTLE ENTENTE" TO HUNGARY.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, April 4.
Recd. 1-30 a.m. April 6.

Prague.—An ultimatum which has been sent by the "Little Entente" to Hungary threatens recalling all the diplomatic missions, breaking off the relations and putting into execution the military measures which are in course of preparation. The ultimatum adds that the "Little Entente" is determined to obtain from Hungary as a final solution of the Dynastic question guarantees, immediate surrender of West Hungary to Austria and suppression of all irregular troops.

"COLOSSAL INCOMPETENCE."

LORD CHELMSFORD'S VICEROYALTY.

INDIAN PRESS COMMENTS.

(2ND INSTALMENT.)

A "GLOOMY FAILURE."

THE "INDIAN SOCIAL REFORMER."

It will be generally recognised that personally the retiring Viceroy is endowed with many virtues. But as a statesman, his career must be pronounced a gloomy failure. No doubt, he "co-operated" with Mr. Montagu in carrying through the Reforms. But the exact share and the manner and method of his co-operation, cannot be readily estimated when we consider the terms of the despatch of the Government of India on the scheme, and their striking divergence at several important points from the Report which he jointly signed with Mr. Montagu. In any case, the number of those who profess to be enthusiastic about "diarchy" has been steadily decreasing since it took shape and form a few weeks ago. The Ministers, with few exceptions, have been assimilated by the official half of the provincial Governments, while the new Councils in the provinces and Delhi have shown how little they represent public opinion by the large majorities by which they have voted for the continuance of administration from the hill-tops. The crucial test of Lord Chelmsford's statesmanship came with the demand from Sir Michael O'Dwyer for martial law in his beloved province. The Viceroy merely effaced himself in that crisis. He drove his Indian colleague into resigning and, for the rest, let the situation drift with the result that, during the last two years, people have ceased to look to the Viceroy or his Government for any help in their difficulties. The most splendid office under the British Crown has, under Lord Chelmsford's incompetence, had its lustre dimmed to an extent without a parallel even in the theatrical collapse of the Lytton regime. He leaves the finances of the country in utter chaos, the good faith of British rule openly doubted, and the orientation of Indian politics showing marked signs of departing from its traditionary direction. On one matter, it should be said in fairness to his Excellency, the retiring Viceroy has taken a strong line. It is in respect of the position of Indians overseas. The despatches of the Government of India on the Indian question in East Africa and Tanganavika, are model documents which might have emanated from a national Government of which Mr. Gandhi was the head. The gratitude of the country is due to his Excellency for this service, and we may hope that as a member of the Indian Standing Committee of Parliament, Lord Chelmsford will use his influence to expedite a just settlement of these problems.

THE "WORST VICEROY."

THE "A. B. PATRIKA."

Lord Chelmsford will go down to posterity as the worst among Indian Viceroys. We do not say that he is a bad man. He may have amiable traits in his character. But what is worst for India, he has been a Viceroy without backbone. In a country despotically governed as India there can be no greater misfortune. There is remedy against a strong-willed tyrannical Viceroy. Such a one was Lord Curzon. His view was that if there was to be a tyrant, it must be only one and that one must be himself. So if the Indians occasionally suffered under him, they suffered in the hands of one tyrant. But what is the history of Lord Chelmsford's rule? It may be truly said that never has India known so many tyrants. Every Britisher, from a Lieutenant-Governor down to the meanest soldiers has had the lordly instinct in him developed to the utmost because of the rule of this weak kneed Viceroy. Lord Chelmsford has not ruled at all. It is his secretaries, private secretary and the host of underlings of the bureaucracy who have ruled in his name. The last man who saw him used to get his ear and his confidence, said a high official.

Is the estimate of Lord Chelmsford's Viceroyalty by the British Government different from that of the Indian people? The desperate search for a good Viceroy reasonably expected to be able to allay the storm raised by Lord Chelmsford supplies the answer. It has been found necessary to send the Lord Chief Justice of England for.

There has been not the faintest suggestion from any quarter to extend the term of Viceroyalty of Lord Chelmsford. The British Cabinet has at last found out that the choice of the Captain of a British infantry for the Viceroyalty of India was not a happy one. They are anxious to rectify the mistake as soon as possible. So they have gone to the other extreme, they are sending a great judge.

Lord Chelmsford came as an obscure man, he goes out a discredited Viceroy. The Indians, naturally a forgiving people, do not bear any ill-will towards him for all the wrongs he has done to them. They believe in the wisdom of an all-wise Providence who perhaps thought that an instrument like the outgoing Viceroy was needful to rouse them from their age-long torpor.

GOOD OUT OF EVIL.

"THE TRIBUNE"

It is God, who, in all these cases, has turned the evil in his policy and measures to his good, as God always does when the time for great changes in human affairs is ripe. It is thus that the Rowlatt Act which, it had been confidently believed, would make political activities of all but the routine and nerveless type impossible was immediately followed by activities which in their volume, their intensity and the dynamic force behind them had never been surpassed and seldom equalled in this country. It is thus that the martial law and its accompaniments, which, it had been anticipated, would humiliate the people and give a set-back to the cause of political progress in the country for half a century, only awakened the pride and self-respect of the people, and by intensifying the spirit of freedom and of love of country actually brought the day of India's political redemption substantially nearer.

Let us hasten to add that there is no evidence, in this particular case, that Lord Chelmsford actually went the whole hog with Sir Michael O'Dwyer. But His Excellency can scarcely escape the blame that naturally attaches to a head of Government who weakly submits to an impetuous subordinate whom it is his duty to curb and to control. Not only so. It is undeniable that Lord Chelmsford, if he did not originate, only too readily seconded, the policy of Sir Michael O'Dwyer. He did want to punish the agitators for their temerity in holding out a threat of agitation to his Government in connection with the passing of the Rowlatt Bill and the news of the dastardly murder of a number of Europeans at Amritsar did produce an effect upon his mind entirely out of all proportion to the cause, and out of all proportion also to the effect produced upon his mind by the incomparably graver tragedy at Jallianwala Bagh. We cannot pretend to feel sorry, even in a conventional sense, for the termination of a Viceroyalty so little redeemed either by a knowledge of the people's needs or by a sympathy with the people's true aspirations, or by a noble endeavour to render unto the people the things that are theirs, their birth-right of equality and freedom. but we can wish that the successor of Lord Chelmsford, while avoiding the many and serious pitfalls into which His Excellency so readily fell, will take up his work in this one sphere where he has left it and will bring his brilliant intellectual gifts to the completion of a task which Lord Chelmsford was constitutionally unfitted to carry beyond the rudimentary stage.

AN OBJECT LESSON TO CABINET.

THE "BENGALEE."

In an editorial, headed "Lord Chelmsford's failure" the paper says:—

To-day when the time has come for passing in review the events and episodes of his administration, it must appear that the gloomy vaticinations then made have come too true. The fact cannot be disguised that India has become too onerous a charge for fifth-rate British politicians, England made a great mistake in not sending out to India during the disjointed times of war one of her best men. Perhaps she was then too much occupied with a life-and-death struggle to think of sparing any of her front-rank politicians for the governance of India. But the failure of Lord Chelmsford should serve as an object-lesson to the British Cabinet that mediocrities will not do for a country, where the situation has become complicated by many upheavals of public opinion and feeling. Lord Chelmsford must have been taken aback when it was seriously proposed to commit the charge of India to his care. For there was nothing in his past political life to suggest that he would be equal to the demands of his new office. He would have thanked his stars if he had got a provincial Governorship. But one fine morning he woke up to find himself dubbed the Viceroy of India, Lord Chelmsford had this surprise of his life because at a time when the very existence of England was at stake in consequence of the war with a formidable enemy, she could ill afford to send away any of her capable and worthy sons to take upon himself the awful responsibility for a great country stirred with new life. Lord Chelmsford had again, the misfortune of stepping into the shoes of a Governor-General of masterful personality. This brought into prominent relief his inherent weakness of character—his utter lack of the capacity to rise equal to a momentous or critical occasion. In ordinary and normal times, he would have found it difficult to come unscathed out of the ordeal. But his lot as the occupant of the Viceregal throne in India was cast at a time of serious stress and strain and coincided with an extraordinary and abnormal situation, which came in the wake of the war. It was too much for him to tackle properly with that situation, which demanded the highest qualities of statesmanship. Had Lord Chelmsford possessed a strong individuality of his own, there would have been some compensation for his want of statesmanly qualities. But he was weak, flabby, without stamina or backbone and so the Civil Service, the bureaucracy had a good time of it during his regime that the time had come when India should be firmly set on the road towards full responsible Government. The historian of the future will record how Mr. Montagu sustained and reinforced by the willing cooperation of Lord Chelmsford accomplished the up-hill task of making the Reforms a reality and that both of them put their heads and hearts together for bringing about the changes called for by the spirit of the times.

But if the constitutional changes that have been effected form a chapter in the dreary record of his performance of which he may well be proud, what are we to say of the "carte blanche" that he gave to Sir Michael O'Dwyer to carry out the policy of frightfulness in the Punjab in all its grim rigours? A sturdy personality would have at once put its foot down upon the excesses and aberrations of O'Dwyer and his satellites. But Lord Chelmsford followed the Asquithian dictum of "wait and see." He waited and saw but never raised even his little finger to stop Sir Michael in his mad career. Had the Viceroy been strong enough to put a curb upon Sir Michael O'Dwyer and not given him such a long rope, the whole country would not have felt the shock by the terrible humiliation of the Punjab to illustrate the so-called policy of strength. We wonder how Lord Chelmsford could sit with folded hands and look on, while the people of the Punjab groaned under the scorpion-sting of O'Dwyerian oppression. He did not even care to pay a visit to the Punjab after the O'Dwyerian incubus had been lifted away to heal or assuage the rankling sores in the heart of the unfortunate people. Why Lord Chelmsford made light of the situation in the Punjab in this heartless manner is something that we have never been able to understand. Why he identified himself so completely with the O'Dwyerian policy and went the length of supporting it in the Government of India's despatch on the Hunter Committee's Report is something that will always cause deep pain to those who have bestowed any thought on the political situation. We believe Lord Chelmsford had a soft corner in his heart for Sir Michael O'Dwyer and that has been his undoing. We grieve that he treated the grave wrong done by Sir Michael O'Dwyer to the people of the Punjab or for the matter of that, of the whole country in a light-hearted manner.

India will bid farewell to Lord Chelmsford without any wrench at her heart-strings.

A "MAKER OF HISTORY!"

The same paper, in the course of notes reviewing Lord Chelmsford's Viceroyalty observes:

It seems to us that the Punjab massacres of 1919 was no mere fortuitous accident of circumstance or a detached chapter in an unfortunate history of bungling. Lord Chelmsford's policy of holding India by the sword and the mailed fist was only brought to a head at Jallianwala Bagh. The Punjab tragedy was a deliberate, cruel, unsophisticated, and anachronous act of terrorism. Has not Lord Chelmsford said to some Indian visitors that he had no reason to be sorry or regret his Punjab policy, and that he wanted every Indian to look to a Britisher as not only his superior but as a man of the conquering race. That policy was sought to be justified at Jallianwala Bagh and, as ill luck would have it, at Jallianwala Bagh itself this policy of the mailed fist broke down. Whatever may the ultimate verdict of history be regarding Lord Chelmsford's participation in the Montford scheme, there can be no doubt that posterity will not go back on the verdict of contemporary opinion on his Punjab policy.

HIS SHORTSIGHTEDNESS.

As we have already hinted above, the year 1919 was the turning-point in Lord Chelmsford's Viceroyalty. It was the year in which the outgoing Viceroy persisted in getting through the Indian Legislative Council that uncalled for legislation which goes by the name of the Rowlatt Act. It was not only rushed but forced through the Council against Indian opinion of every shade. In that unfortunate year he wavered in his convictions and turned aside from the ideals he had set before him in the famous report which he signed with Mr. Montagu in 1918. In 1920, we have reasons to believe, that he had thrown serious difficulties in the appointment of Lord Sinha as the Governor of Bihar and Orissa. But for his perversity, we have equally good reasons to believe, Indians of such eminence as Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. Bhupendranath Basu would have been entrusted with some important portfolios in the Government of India. And lastly we want to refer to the fact that if Mr. Montagu had not been very strong, Lord Chelmsford would have imposed upon us a new Act for the reconstruction of the University of Calcutta without finding the money to give effect to his intentions. These small little acts of short-sightedness are bound to go down in history and turn the verdict of history against him.

AS MAKER OF HISTORY.

Though there is very little in common between Lord Chelmsford and Lord Curzon, it is significant that these two Viceroys have contributed more to the welding of a united people in India than probably all the other Viceroys put together. Lord Curzon, by his gregious blunders, awakened for the first time in the mind of the educated community of India a sense of national self-consciousness. Lord Chelmsford, by his Punjab tragedy, has succeeded in awakening in the mind of the classes and the masses of the Indian people the sense of racial self-consciousness. Lord Curzon in his anxiety to make a fetish of "effeciency" made the civil administration of India the most top-heavy in the whole world. Lord Chelmsford, who was promoted to the Viceroyalty of India from the command of an English regiment in Jutogh, has similarly made a fetish of military 'efficiency,' with the result that the total military estimates of India in the present year of grace consumes nearly half of the total revenues of the country. Between Lord Curzon's follies, and Lord Chelmsford's military extravagance, India finds the yoke of the foreigner more galling to-day than in any previous period of her history.

A "HAPPY INSTRUMENT!"

THE "SEARCHLIGHT."

Far-sightedness, sympathetic imagination and above all the capacity to rule and the strength to withstand the gospel of reaction associated with permanent officials, are virtues indispensable for a successful Viceroyalty and Providence had denied them, one and all, to Lord Chelmsford. India never had a Ruler during the over 150 years of British rule whose career in this country was responsible for so many blunders and failures in quick succession as if he was marked out only for huge and brilliant mistakes. Lord Chelmsford leapt from obscurity to one of the highest positions in the Empire and leaves the shores of India a discredited man in a manner unique among the long list of Viceroys. But on the principle that there is a soul of goodness in things evil the country is grateful to his lordship for having brought about the national awakening before the expanding tide of which reactionary alien domination will yield at every step. Unconsciously, his Lordship proved, in the inscrutable Providence, the happy instrument of reviving the dry bones of a nation reposing in death-like lethargy. Lord Reading's selection to succeed him is the British Government's testimony to their appreciation of his lordship's work and worth and their realization that mediocrity should not pickfach into a place where first rate merit is a desideratum.

A BOY SCULPTOR'S MASTERPIECE.

"BHIMSEN."

We have already referred to the striking piece of sculpture work exhibited at the Bombay Art Society's Exhibition this year by Mr. Shamrao G. Mhatre, the 16-year old son of Mr. G. K. Mhatre, the well-known sculptor of Bombay. The work is a clay model of Bhimsen, the second of the Pandava brothers of Hindu Mythology and the very incarnation of superhuman strength. The young Mhatre has succeeded in a remarkable degree in bringing out in this striking figure the virile grace and endowment of superabundant strength, for which Bhimsen ("the Terrible") was noted. The exhibit has deservedly been awarded a silver medal, being adjudged to be the best work of sculpture in the exhibition. A few words about the career of this boy sculptor will be not out of place here.

Master Shamrao commenced modelling at the age of 12 and at the age of 13 got Sir Dorab J. Tata's prize of the Bombay Art Society's Exhibition and a silver medal in the Baroda Exhibition. In 1919 he prepared a bust from personal sitting of the Naval Commander-in-Chief Admiral Gaunt to the entire satisfaction of his Excelency. Lady Willingdon specially saw the bust and congratulated the boy sculptor on his life-like work. Last year Master Mhatre prepared a bust of Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, ex-Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, from personal sittings. It was greatly appreciated by the family members of Mr Cursetjee for the remarkable likeness brought out in the bust. Undoubtedly Master Shamrao has a great future before him, under the inspiring guidance of his worthy father.

THE "ONE BLOT"

THE "EXPRESS"

The one blot of his administration is the Panjab episode. It is indeed a matter of deep regret that in that deplorable affair, Lord Chelmsford permitted himself to be duped by the local administration of the Punjab. In his attempt to justify the policy of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Lord Chelmsford brought discredit upon his own reputation and placed himself in a false position. Although Mr. Montagu, in his official capacity, pulled his chestnut out of the fire, we make bold to say that history will not absolve Lord Chemsford from responsibility in that matter. In the conciliatory speech which he delivered in the Imperial Legislative Council, in which he appealed to let bygones be bygones, Lord Chelmsford arraigned himself before the tribunal of history. We are afraid that impartial history cannot pronounce him altogether free from blame in that deplorable affair.

THE CONGRESS CONSTITUTION.

BY M. K. GANDHI.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":

The last Congress has given a constitution whose working is in itself calculated to lead to Swaraj. It is intended to secure in every part of India representative committees working in conjunction with, and under willing and voluntary submission to, a central organisation—The All-India Congress Committee. It establishes an adult suffrage open to men and women, subject only to two qualifications, signing of the creed and a nominal payment of four annas. It is intended to secure due representation of all parties and communities. If, then, it is honestly worked, and commands confidence and respect, it can oust the present Government without the slightest difficulty. For, the latter has no power except, through the co-operation, willing or forced, of the people. The force it exercises is almost through our own people. One lakh of Europeans, without our help, can only hold less than one-seventh of our villages each, and it would be difficult for one man, even when physically present, to impose his will on, say, four hundred men and women—the average population of an Indian village.

The problem before us, therefore, is one of opposing our will to that of the will of the Government, in other words to withdraw our co-operation from it. If we are united in purpose, the Government must obey our will or retire. It is the disturbing factors of which the Government avails itself for the consolidation of its power. When we are violent, it resorts to terrorism; when we are disunited, it resorts to bribery; when we are united, it resorts to cajolery and conciliation; when we are clamant, it puts temptations in the way of those who cry out most. All, therefore, we need do is to remain non-violent, united, and unresponsive to bribery and cajolery.

Surely, there is not much education required to accomplish this much among a people who are cultured and intelligent. It is not difficult to present to them a common purpose and a common platform which they can appreciate and understand. But this means not talking, but acting and organising. I suggest that we concentrate on registering before the 30th June, in an accurate manner, at least one crore of members in the Congress organisation. No registration is to be deemed complete without the payment of four annas and the acceptance of the creed. We must aim at enlisting every adult member of every family. It should be our boast to have as many women as men on our registers. We should have all the Mussalmans, all the castes, all the artisans, and all the pariahs whom we can induce to come to our register. It will then become a most democratic register of voters that the world can show. If the suggestions made by me are acceptable, we have to concentrate our attention upto the 30th June on getting:—

(1) One crore Rupees for the Tilak Swaraj fund.

(2) One crore members on the Congress register.

(3) The spinning wheel introduced in twenty lakhs of homes.

In order to register one crore members, I estimate that we shall have canvassed at least twenty lakhs of homes, counting five member to a family. Workers can certainly persuade Congress families to take up one wheel per family. Twenty-five lakhs of spinning wheels in twenty-one provinces, is not an ambitious scheme.

Let us not waste our resources in thinking of too many national problems and their solutions. A patient, who tries many nostrums at a time, dies. A physician, who experiments on his patient with a combination of remedies, loses his reputation and passes for a quack. Chastity in work is as essential as chastity in life. All dissipation is bad. We have hitherto all pulled our own way, and thus wasted away national strength in a most extravagant manner. To boycott foreign cloth within the year is a practical feasibility. To bring into being a working organisation for the Congress is an easy thing for honest workers. The collection of one crore of rupees in a methodical manner will at once create confidence and will be a tangible token of our earnestness and determination.

This programme does not mean cessation of the other activities of Non-Cooperation. They go on. Drink and untouchability must vanish. The education movement is steadily going forward. The national institutions that have sprung up will, if they are efficiently managed, make headway and attract students who are still hesitating. The pleaders, always a cautious and calculating class by training, will, as they see the movement progressing more and more, fall in line with the rest of the country. Boycott of law courts by the public is making fair progress. These things do not now require concentration of universal effort. They apply to special classes. But the three things mentioned by me are the most essential: they must be done now, and without them the movement, as a mass movement must be pronounced a failure.

"FOR GOD KING AND COUNTRY."

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

During my peregrications I once came across boys in uniform and asked them what their uniform meant. I observed that their uniform was made of foreign cloth or cloth woven out of foreign yarn. They said it was scouts' uniform. They whetted my curiosity by the answer. I was eager to know what they did as scouts. The answer was that they lived for God, King, and Country "Who is your King?" I asked, "King George," was the reply. "How about Jalianwala? Supposing you had been in that place on the 13th April 1919 and were asked by General Dyer to shoot your terrified country men, what would you have done?"

"Of course I would not have obeyed the command."

"But General Dyer wore the King's uniform."

"Yes, but he belongs to the bureaucracy and I have nothing to do with it."

I suggested that he could not separate the bureaucracy from the King, that the King was an impersonal ideal existence which meant the British Empire and that no Indian could remain loyal, in the accepted sense, to the Empire as it was at present represented and be loyal to God at the same time. An Empire, which could be responsible for the terrorism of the Martial Law regime, that would not repent of the wrong, that could enter into secret treaties in breach of solemn obligations, could only be reckoned as a godless Empire. Loyalty to such an Empire was disloyalty to God.

The boy was puzzled.

I continued my argument. "Supposing our country becomes godless in order to enrich itself, exploits other people, traffics in intoxicants, goes to war for the sake of extending its trade and resorts to fraud in order to sustain its power and prestige, how can we be consistently loyal to God and country? Must we not forsake the country for the sake of God? I suggest, therefore, that you should bind yourself to be faithful and loyal only to God and none else in the same sense and in the same breath."

There were many of his companions who were deeply interested in the conversation. Their chief too came in. I repeated my argument to him and asked him to test himself and stimulate the inquiring spirit of the grown up young men whom he was guiding. Hardly was the absorbing talk exhausted, when the train steamed out of the station. I felt sorry for the splendid lads understood better the deep meaning of the movement of Non-Cooperation. There can be but one universal creed for man, that is loyalty to God. It includes, when it is not inconsistent, loyalty to King, country, and humanity. But it equally often excludes all else. I hope that the youth of the country as well as their tutors will revise their creed and set themselves right where they are convinced of their error. It is no small matter for tender minds to have formulas presented to them which cannot bear scrutiny.

SATYAGRAH, CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE, PASSIVE RESISTANCE, N. C. O.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

It is often my lot to answer knotty questions on all sorts of topics arising out of this great movement of national purification. A company of collegiate Non-cooperators asked me to define for them the terms which I have used as heading for his note. And even at this late day, I was seriously asked whether Satyagrah did not at times warrant resistance by violence, as for instance in the case of a sister whose virtue might be in danger from a desperado. I ventured to suggest that it was the completest defence without irritation, without being ruffled, to interpose one-self between the victim and the victimizer, and to face death. I added that this (for the assailant) method of defence would, in all probability, exhaust his passion and he will no longer want to ravish an innocent woman, but would want to flee from her presence for very shame, and that if he did not, the act of personal bravery on the part of her brother would steel her heart for putting up an equally brave defence and resisting the lust of man turned brute for the while. And I thought I clinched my argument by saying that if, in spite of all the defence, the unexpected happened, and the physical force of the tyrant overpowered his victim, the disgrace would not be that of the woman but of her assailant and that both she and her brother, who died in the attempt to defend her virtue, would stand well before the Throne of Judgment. I do not warrant that my argument convinced my listener or that it would convince the reader. The world I know will go on as before. But it is well at this moment of self-examination to understand and appreciate the implications of the powerful movement of non-violence. All religions have emphasised the highest ideal, but all have more or less permitted departures as so many concessions to human weaknesses.

I now proceed to summarise the explanations I gave of the various terms. It is beyond my capacity to give accurate and terse definitions.

Satyagrah then, is literally holding on to Truth and it means, therefore, Truth-force. Truth is soul or spirit. It is, therefore, known as soul-force. It excludes the use of violence because man is not capable of knowing the absolute truth and therefore not competent to punish. The word was coined in South Africa to distinguish the non-violent resistance of the Indians of South Africa from the contemporary

(Continued on next page.)

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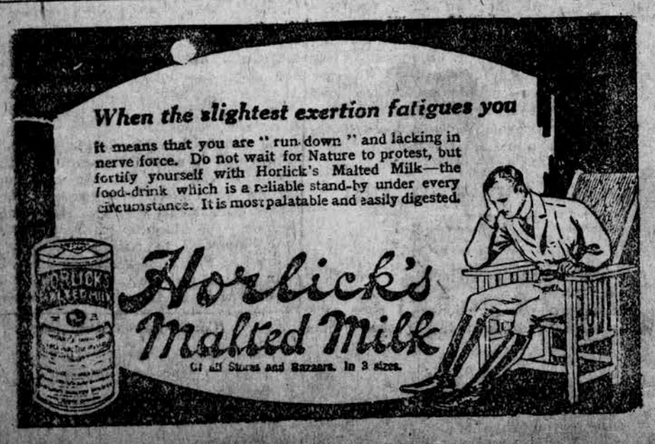
it means that you are "run down" and lacking in nerve force. Do not wait for Nature to protest, but fortify yourself with Horlick's Malted Milk—the food-drink which is a reliable stand-by under every circumstance. It is most palatable and easily digested.



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KHILAFAT FUND.

HAND ONE DONATIONS FROM MUSLIMS OVERSEAS.

£ 50,000 URGENTLY NEEDED.

(Associated Press.)

The Hon. Secretary Central Khilafat writes to us:

"We have already announced in the Press that our Muslim Brethern of Africa have remitted handsome donations to the Khilafat Fund. In addition to the previous amounts already noticed the following further donations have been received:—

1. British Indian Association of Windsorton, Distirct Barkly, £40 amounting to Rs. 564-11-3. Also £1/10 amounting to Rs. 16-11.

2. Memon Merchants of Transvaal, £70 amounting to Rs 1,075-3-1.

3. Mr. Bukharia, Merchant of Rustenburg, Transvaal, £10 amounting to Rs. 150.

4. Mussalmans of Durban, £150 received by cablegram, amounting to Rs. 2,304.

5. Mussalmans of Cape Malaya through Mr. Mohamed Goizain Sallie Vrededorp, Johannesburg, £180 amounting to Rs. 2,721-4.

6. Transvaal Khilafat Committee, Barkly Johannesburg, £1,700 amounting to Rs. 25,500.

Mussalmans of Africa are doing the work of collection in right earnest and further donations are also expected, besides this, Muesalmans of Tamatave, Madagascar (Mauritious) have contributed through Messrs. Lala and Lokhat, 11,655 Francs amounting to Rs. 3,108. They have also sent another 20,000 Francs amounting to Rs. 5,268-2-6.

Kuchhi Memon community of Bombay have also paid £1,600 amounting to Rs. 24,478-1-5 for Smyrna Relief Fund. Punjab Khilafat Committee has remitted Rs. 20,000 from the sale of Khilafat Receipts.

On receipt of the above amounts £5,000 have been cabled to Seth Chotani Sahib for the relief of Turkish sufferers. It is confidently hoped that all the Khilafat Committees and Khilafat workers in general and the wealthy merchants of Bombay in particular will do all they can to enable us to send immediately £50,000 in response to Seth Chotani's appeal. The condition of the people in Constantinople, Smyrna, and Angora is most precarious, and relief must needs be sent immediately, particularly when their troubles have increased owing to the recent Greek aggression.

ARREST OF 7 KHILAFAT WORKERS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 4.

A Thaliparamba correspondent wires to "New India" that 7 Khilafat workers in Thaliparamba were arrested at midnight on 31st March by the District Superintendent of Police. North Malabar. They are still under lockup.

MADRAS—SINGAPUR CABLE SERVICE.

MADRAS END OF CABLE LAID.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, April 4.

The laying of the shore end of the Madras-Singapore cable at Madras opposite Fort St George commenced this morning. The cable steamer Colonia proceeded from the harbour and anchored opposite the fort. The end of the cable was dropped from the ship and passed along a trench four hundred yards long and twelve feet deep.

REHABILIATING GOVT. SECURITIES.

TWO NON-OFFICIAL COMMITTEES TO BE SET UP.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, April 4.

During the debate on the resolution moved by Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy in the Council of State on February 23rd, Government undertook to consult financial experts as to the best means of rehabilitating Government securities with due regard to Government's other obligations. It is understood that Government have decided that the best way of consulting financial experts will be to set up two small committees of non-officials in Calcutta and Bombay. It is reported that a committee of well known non-officials of financial experience has been formed in Calcutta. The personnel of the Bombay committee has not yet been settled and an official announcement may be expected shortly.

FRONTIER MILITARY PROBLEMS.

L. A. MEMBERS SEEK FIRST HAND INFORMATION.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, April 4.

It is understood that 10 members of the Indian Legislative Assembly are proceeding to the North-West Frontier to obtain first hand information on military and frontier problems.

1916 AND 1921!

WHAT DID THE REFORMS DO?

The following message of Pandit Jagat Narain will be read with interest in view of his assenting to the extension of the Seditious Meetings Act to four principal districts of Oudh. The message was originally delivered to the delegates of the National Congress held at Lucknow in 1916, but it may as well be delivered to-day to the workers in general and the ag... peasantry and public of Oudh in particular:

"We are living in momentous times. On every side we see the stirrings of a new spirit, a yearning towards light and freedom and the time is at hand for the realization of the glorious dreams of those who sowed the seeds of western knowledge in India. The call of the Motherland is sounding in our ears. The Press Act cannot quell our ardour (nor the Seditious Meetings Act!) nor can the Defence of India Act cool our enthusiasm. They only reinforce the lesson that "where freedom lives not there live no good things". Unjust opposition, instead of daunting us will only stimulate us to great effort for to us Self-Government is not a privilege but a duty."

WILL HE RESIGN?

We did not expect that the author of the above inspiring message to the people of India would be a willing party to the application of drastic repression. We need only add that the acquiescence of Pandit Jgat Narain to the extension of the Seditious Meetings Act has come as a sad surprise on some of his old friends who fancied that he, at any rate, would not be a party to any such dismal bureaucratic transaction. Pandit Jagat Narain has disappointed those who had some kind of expectations from him. We however, do not blame the Pandit. He is helpless under the present soul-crushing system. Even an archangel cannot easily resist the temptations under system admittedly so "Satanic". The system must go. Meantime will Pandit Jagat Narain resign his Ministership and save himself from blundering into something worse and also retrieve his reputation? Let him not forget that once on the steep decline, the motion is bound to be rapid.—"The Independent."

SINDH SAINI KSTRIYA CONFERENCE

The second session of the Sindh Saini Kshtriya Conference was held on March 26 and 27 last at Umarkot (Sind), when delegates from Sindh and Rajputana attended the meetings in large numbers. Several resolutions concerning social reform were passed unanimously, among which the following resolution regarding "Begar" was also passed and telegraphed to the Commissioners Sind and Rajputana:—"This second social conference of Saini (Kshtriya malis) of Sind and Rajputana assembled at Umarkot Sind protest vehemently against the forced labour in Sind and Rajputana where compensation is very low and labourers are mercilessly forced to render labour against their will

LORD AND LADY SINHA DEPART FOR PURI.

(Associated Press.)

PATNA, April 5.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Sinha accompanied by the staff left by special train last night for Calcutta *en route* to Puri. The Governor is expected to proceed to Ranchi after his visit to Puri. It is understood that Government have, in pursuance of the recent resolution in the Legislative Council, appointed a committee to consider the entire question of primary and secondary education. The first meeting of the committee is expected to take place on the 19th instant.

THE CONGRESS CONTITUTION

(Continued from previous page.)

"passive resistance" of the suffragettes and others. It is not conceived as a weapon of the weak.

Passive resistance is used in the orthodox English sense and covers the suffragettes movement as well as the resistance of the Non-conformists. Passive resistance has been conceived and is regarded as a weapon of the weak. Whilst it avoids violence, being not open to the weak, it does not exclude its use if, in the opinion of a passive resister, the occasion demands it. However, it has always been distinguished from armed resistance and its application was at one time confined to Christian martyrs.

Civil Disobedience is civil breach of unmoral statutory enactments. The expression was, so far as I am aware, coined by Thoreau to signify his own resistance to the laws of a slave state. He has left a masterly treatise on the duty of Civil Disobedience. But Thoreau was not perhaps an out and out champion of non-violence. Probably, also, Thoreau limited his breach of statutory laws to the revenue law i.e., payment of taxes. Whereas the term Civil Disobedience as practised in 1919 covered a breach of any statutory and unmoral law. It signified the resister's outlawry in a civil i.e., non-violent manner. He invoked the sanctions of the law and cheerfully suffered imprisonment. It is a branch of Satyagrah.

Non-Cooperation predominantly implies withdrawing of cooperation from the State that in the non-cooperator's view has become corrupt and excludes Civil Disobedience of the fierce type described above. By its very nature, Non-Cooperation is even open to children of understanding and can be safely practised by the masses. Civil Disobedience presupposes the habit of willing obedience to laws without fear of their sanctions. It can therefore be practised only as a last resort and by a select few in the first instance at any rate. Non-Cooperation, too, like Civil Disobedience is a branch of Satyagrah which includes all non-violent, resistance for the vindication of Truth.

The Remedy for Pains

Keep a bottle of Sloan's Liniment in the house and you need never suffer excruciating pain. At the very first sign apply a little Sloan's to the affected part and the pain quickly vanishes. No rubbing is required. Sloan's penetrates itself and gives quick relief.

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BENGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

STRICTURES BY MEMBERS ON MINISTERS' ATTITUDE.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, April 5.

At the last evening's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, Rai Jogendra Chander Ghose, an elected member was ruled out of order and stopped by the President, when the former said that Government had been defeated on every resolution affecting the good of the country. It was time that ministers should resign and should not venture to go against the wishes of the elected members as they had done during the whole of this session.

The President also interfered when a zamindar's representative remarked that ministers should not look for support to paid secretaries. A minister who failed to secure a sufficient elected majority had no right to sit in the ministerial chair.

The Council, however, rejected a motion that in matters relating to purely transferred subjects official members other than ministers be requested not to vote although they might take part in discussion.

At yesterday's meeting the Bengal Council cordially approved the suggestion of the President to send a message of welcome to the new Viceroy on the occasion of his assumption of office.

MUNITIONS BOARD FRAUD CASE.

ACCUSED BROUGHT TO CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, April 5.

Messrs. Michael & Blackburn accused in the munitions Board Fraud case who have been brought from home on an extradition warrant arrived in Calcutta on Monday and were produced before the Magistrate, who refused to reduce bail in the case of Michael and fined a bail of Rs. 30,000 in the case of Blackburn.

FRESH HONOURS LIST.

(Associated Press.)
DELHI, April 4.

The following honours are gazettel:—
ORDER OF BRITISH EMPIRE: O.B.E.
(Civil Division):—Mr. G. A. Cocks, Deputy Inspector General, C.I.D., Punjab, Lieutenant-Colonel F. Cisemger, I.A., Senior Superintendent of Police, Punjab.

O. B. E.

(Civil Division):—Mr. E. P. Broadway, Senior Superintendent of Police, Punjab. Mr. H. Fyson C.S.; Assistant Commissioner, Punjab. Dr. H. D. Girdwood, late Geographer and Historical Photographer to Government of India. Mr. F. A. Theron, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Punjab. Khan Bahadur Mohr Allah Yar Khan, Honorary Extra Assistant Commissioner, Multan. Mr. V. W. Smith, officiating Senior Superintendent of Police, Punjab. Mr. C. Stead, Senior Superintendent of Police, Punjab, Sardar Bahadur Munshi Sukha Singh, Deputy Superintendent of Police, C.I.D., Punjab.

M. B. E.

(Civil Division):—Mr. Frederic Bennet, Station Superintendent North Western Railway, Amritsar. Mr. W. G. Clarke, Officiating Additional Superintendent of Police, Lahore. Lala Ram Lal, Temporary Additional Extra Assistant Commissioner Punjab. Tika Rajendra Pal, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Punjab.

ERODE MAJLIS-UL-ULAMA CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)
MADRAS, April 4.

The Majlis-ul-Ulama Conference commenced its sitting at Erode on Saturday, Moulana Moulvi Kutubdin Abdul Wali Sahib of Lucknow presiding. There was a gathering of about five to six thousand people, including a few Hindus. After the presidential address a resolution appealing for funds to further the objects of the Ulama was passed. Most of the speeches were made in Tamil while a few were in Hindustani. Mr. Mahomed Ali appealed for funds to help his suffering coreligionists in Smyrna and in doing so was actually moved to tears. The appeal was liberally responded to, among the contributions being diamond rings, walking sticks, etc. The president announced donations of many thousands from well to do people solely for the Smyrna Fund.

SUPPRESSION OF HOOLIGANISM IN CALCUTTA.

(Associated Press.)
CALCUTTA, April 5.

The Calcutta police are determined to stop hooliganism in the city. Within the last three days they arrested 19 *budmashes* of the town who are suspected to belong to a big gang of Burra Bazar Goondas and are kept in custody pending further investigation.

Messrs. John King and Company of Calcutta filed a suit before the Subordinate Judge of Alipore against the Karnani Steamship Company claiming Rs. 27,000 for repairs done to defendants' vessel Brookhaven. In this connection on application made by the plaintiffs, the judge issued a conditional attachment order before judgment on the vessel Brookhaven.

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Taken regularly after dinner, Ker-nak Pills stimulate and coax the liver, stomach and bowels into healthier habits. They clear the system of obstructions and impurities, and give you better digestion. They also benefit the nerves and increase your powers of resistance against tropical fevers, agues, and debilities.

The soothing and tonic action of Ker-nak Pills make them ideal as a general corrective medicine. They are also invaluable in biliousness, headaches, colic, indigestion, debility, constipation, and all sicknesses arising from an unhealthy condition of the liver, stomach, or bowels.

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send one anna stamp (for return postage) to Ker-nak Remedy Ltd., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta. A sample box will be sent by return provided you mention the title and date of this newspaper, and give your name and address clearly.

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—if you are feeling "a bit below par"—"not quite the thing"—"run-down"—or "out of sorts". See to it that your indisposition is removed before it turns to something more than an ailment. It is always unwise to ignore even the slightest sign of sickness. Napoleon use to say: "Every moment lost gives an opportunity for misfortune." This is eminently true in regard to any poor condition of health. Much trouble is caused by stomach and liver disorders; if this is so in your case a timely dose of that famous and well-known specific—Beecham's Pills—is the best and safest medicine to take. Relief invariably follows even the first dose; and if you persevere with the treatment,

AND TAKE

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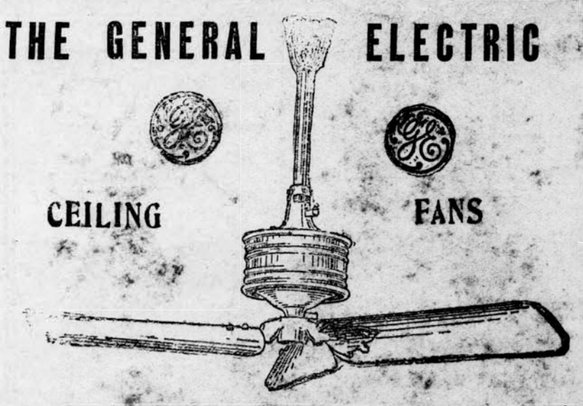

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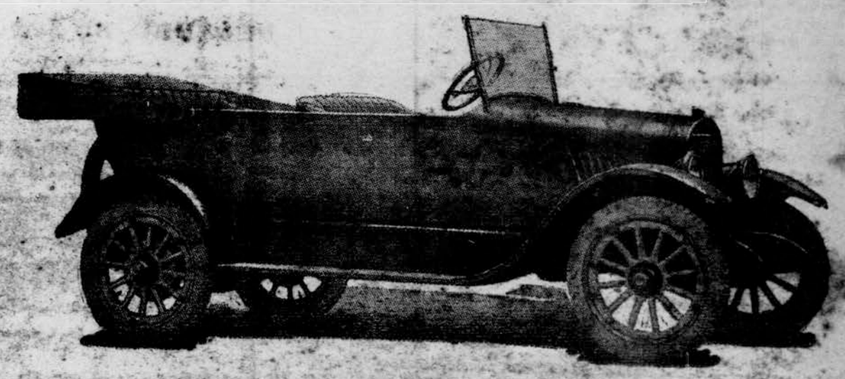

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